ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,822—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cookman	28th March
M.L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leitch	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th "
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	22nd "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th March, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st April 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Ballon	4,194	1st May, 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
b AUSTRIA	P. Colledani	6,500	28th Mar. 1903
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,429	28th April 1903
b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,643	17th May 1903

a Will call at Kaseikhi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	...	2,571	30th Mar., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 20th February, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 27th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th March, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abosa, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th March at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 30th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER, on or about TUESDAY, 31st March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. Kori, 4,405 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 28th instant,

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 17th March 1903.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Kopplstatter	30th March 1903.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	15th April "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 7th March 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,234	X	4th June 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,232 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 1st April, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

W. B. GREEN & CO.'S

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

COOMBE'S XXXX STOUT & McEWAN'S ALE ON DRAUGHT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS

TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE.

served till 8-45 P.M.

SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS

THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES
PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock.

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

HOMEWARD BOUND

PASSENGERS will do well to pay us a visit, where they will find a very large and varied assortment of

HIGH CLASS MILD INDIAN CIGARS

By Messrs. SPENCER, OAKES, McDOWELL, PETERSON, McDONALD and our Specialite Brand U. S. PLANTERS.

Also best Continental and MANILA CIGARS, REAL EGYPTIAN and ADEN CIGARETTES TOBACCOS and SMOKERS' REQUISITES at MARKET PRICES.

Parcels of Cigars made up at the Shortest Notice with the nett weight declared.

D. MERWAN & CO.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS and TOBACCONISTS,
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY REPAIRS.

THE ATTENTION of JEWELLERY WEARERS is particularly directed to the danger of loss of Gems from imperfect or worn settings or weak claws and the necessity of having all settings inspected occasionally. Those who have jewels are, as a rule, exceedingly careful of them and if there is any suspicion that they are insecure in setting or otherwise they should at once be attended to to prevent loss.

We undertake not only to Manufacture Ornaments of all description but also undertake all kinds of JEWELLERY REPAIRS and are able from our large collection of Loose Gems to match Gems in replacement of those found missing.

WATCH REPAIRS.

We undertake the REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS and other MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS in a REASONABLE TIME and at a MODERATE COST. We employ the most skilled and intelligent labour in this Department which enable us to guarantee all work that we do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO

CATER FOR

LARGE PARTIES,

RECEPTIONS,

BALLS,

"AT HOMES," WEDDINGS, etc., etc.,

AT SHORT NOTICE.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

Mofussil Orders receive the prompt and careful attention of the Managing Proprietors.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO. SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES, Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. " Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY "KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

SILVER PLATE REPAIRED.

OLD INITIALS and CRESTS ERASED and RE-POLISHED in best style and re-finished as new.

MAX MINCK & CO.,
JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, LAHORE and SIMLA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 30TH.

Return visit of the
ORIGINAL AMERICAN
BIOGRAPH
With the whole of the
DELHI DURBAR
CEREMONIES.

"A full House awaited the first Exhibition of the living DELHI DURBAR PICTURES and well might the Company be proud of its signal success. The pictures were excellent and entertaining"—The "Indian Daily News," Calcutta.

"An excellent selection of Durbar incidents has been made. Those who did not see the Durbar will obtain a much clearer impression of its vastness, of the great variety of life and movement of the Durbar by seeing these BIOGRAPH PICTURES, then by reading any quantity of descriptive sketches or even looking at ordinary photographs."—"The Englishman."

"It would be difficult to choose between the great procession of the State Entry and the quaint incidents of the Retainers Review, both of which show up with most excellent effect. The show as a whole is beyond question the best specimen hitherto seen in Calcutta."—"The Statesman."

Prices of admission: Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.

PLAN now open at SOUNDY & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "MELPOMENE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 1 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No survey can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "CIRCASSIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 2 Shed.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's, Buildings, Bombay, 23rd March, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," from SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 15, VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 23rd March, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 4 VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 17th March, 1903.

In the matter of THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED,
and
In the matter of the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1900.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the Eighth day of June next, to send their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the Names and Addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to WILLIAM WASHINGTON TOMLINS of Atlantic Chambers, 7 Brazennose Street, Manchester, Accountant, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required, by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their solicitors or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1903.

WILLIAM WASHINGTON TOMLINS,
Liquidator.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

JOHN BEGG, Esq., F.R.I., B.A., Consulting Architect to Government, will DELIVER a LECTURE at the Institute on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

SUBJECT:—"DE GUSTIBUS NON DISPUTANDUM or Tastes differ."

Members, their Families and Friends are invited to attend.

W. C. CAREY,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1903.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION at the Sir J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS, Bombay.

OPEN from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M.
ADMISSION REDUCED to 8 Annas.
CHILDREN, 4 Annas.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 76 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply for Prospectus to the SECRETARY at Bombay.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis at 11, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M., and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MILL MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, TANKS, BEAM SCALES, &c., belonging to the Jairam Mills, Limited, at Delisle Road near the Elphinstone Road Station.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Liquidator appointed by the High Court of Bombay, Re the Jairam Mills, Limited, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th March, 1903, at 2-30 p.m., at the mill premises, all the machinery, &c., consisting of 1 compound engine, by Hicks and Hargreaves, 700 indicated horse power, 4 boilers Bowdon's patent with 2 engines to drive the fans with driving apparatus, chimneys and steam pipes, 1 donkey engine, 1 fire service donkey engine, 364 looms with spare beams, hangers and steam pipes, 3 lines of scutchers by Platts, 3 scutchers by Lord, 2 Chrichton openers, 1 bonda breaking machine, 1 willow, shaftings, pulleys and beltings, lap bars, spring scale, 2 sizing tanks, 4 drawing beams, bevel wheels, 1 drawing frame Hathernton's (loose), 4 beam scales and triangles: 1 small road roller, trolly lines with trollys, 1 overhead cast iron tank (loose), 6 iron beams (girders), blacksmith bellows, anvils, lathes, drilling machines, bench vices, tools, oiling and bundling presses, 107 reeling machines, crab winch, timber pieces, old iron, &c.

The above is on view and will be sold either in one lot or in lots suitable to purchasers.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th March, 1903.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," Captain F. L. Pyne, 3851 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 31st instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 23rd March, 1903. 281

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE S. S. "GUTENFELS" D & E Shed, Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments, ex above Vessel, are ready for DELIVERY.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated, 21th March, 1903.

NOTICE.

MAX MINCK & CO., LAHORE.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED 1875.

Intend forming their business into a Company, Limited, 8 per cent. on paid up Shares guaranteed.

Apply for Prospectus, The SECRETARY to the Proposed MAX MINCK & Co., Ld., Lahore.

Lahore, 15th March, 1903.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS will be received up to 1st May, 1903, by the Director of Royal Indian Marine for the purchase of

HULK "TENASSERIM"

with all stores and fittings that are on board of her as she now lays in the Wet Basin, Government Dockyard, Bombay.

The vessel was built as an iron screw Steamer in 1871: parts of her Machinery and Boilers are still on Board. She is 262 feet long, has 33 feet 5 inches beam, 1760 tons gross measurement.

Purchaser must remove Hulk from the Government Dockyard within one month of purchase, at his own expense and risk. Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard.

25 per cent. of purchase money to be paid on acceptance of Tender, balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard.

Application to view Hulk and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 18th March, 1903.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to					Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.		15 years.		20 years.	15 years.		20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	33	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	6	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

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Y. MATSUO, Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE,

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

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The Method is easy and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure is Ensured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.

A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge. —Address C. MURRAY, 7, Southampton Row, High Holborn, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 21.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	92 1/4	=	— 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	99 1/4	ex =	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£96 1/16	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 3/8	=	unchanged
2 months hence	22 1/8	=	do
Spot in New York	48 1/2	=	do

EXCHANGES—

Paris Cheques	25'16 1/2	=	— 1/2
Berlin „	20'50 1/2	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4'87 1/8	=	— 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	pr ct =	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 5/8	pr ct =	do
6 „ „ „	3 1/2	pr ct =	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4	pr ct =	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4	pr ct =	do

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 7/8	pr ct =	+ 1-4
7 day market loans	3 5/8	pr ct =	unchanged

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 9 3-4d.

Linseed Bold 42 3-4. April-May. Sellers. Tone dull. Coffee In New York 5 1-2.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot 5'42 plus 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 1,700. Arrivals closed steady.

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5'25	5'25	5'24	5'29
+2	+2	+3	+3
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct. Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'26	5'21	4'89	4'69	4'64
+3	+3	+2	+2	+2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	14,000	bales.
Do. last year	18,000	„
Exports to Great Britain	7,000	„
„ Continent	4,000	„
Mid-Uplands	10'15	
Futures, month of March	9'93 plus 6	
Do. do. July	9'77 plus 5	

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 3-4
Futures month of June	9'88 plus 4
Do. September	9'00 plus 4
Tone at close	quieter.

At Liverpool—

Total week's sales			41,000
„ Sold for spec.			1,000
„ Sold for exportation			1,000
„ Amount forwarded to consumers			65,000
„ Actual exports			8,000
„ Week's Imports			76,000
„ Stock			681,000
Surats week's sales			100
„ Amount forwarded to consumers			1,300
„ Week's Imports			3,000
„ Stock			5,000
Afloat American			196,000
„ Indian			16,000
Total visible supply			2,930,000 bales.
„ of which is East Indian,			229,000 „
„ stock in London			8,000 „
„ Quantity in sight			9,310,000 „

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 21st March, 1903:—

Cotton	11,817 bales.
Wheat	1,227 cwts.
Linseed	10,248 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	4,949 „
Gingellyseed	4,270 „
Poppyseed	8 „
Groundnuts	212 „
Castorseed	12,986 „
Rice	nil.
Myrabollams	3,769 „
Cottonseed	1,236 „

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 23.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T				1s. 4d
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills	3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 7-32d.
Do	6 do	do		1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs	3 do	do		170 1-4
Marks	3 do	do		138 1-2
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight			117
Shanghai	30 do	do		158 1-2
Japan	30 do	do		149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady,

Cash	Rs.	98 12
1st Settlement	Rs.	98 13

Money Market—Tone

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay do. 12th March	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 19th February	8	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th do.	8	do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone steady.			Rs.	a.	Rs.	a. p.
Ready	...	...	7	7		
Forward April-May	...	...	7	7		
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.						
Brown Cawnpore Ready			5	6		
Do Forward						
April-May			5	7		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready			5	11		
Do, Gujarat Forward,						
April-May			6	2		
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.						
Ready	...	...	7	6		
Forward April-May			7	4		
Castorseed—Tone steady.						
Ready	...	...	22	12	to 23	0
Forward April-May.		...	23	8		
Groundnuts—Tone steady.						
Ready	...	...	34	0	to 34	4
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.						
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready			34	8		
25 „ „ „			33	4		
50 „ „ „			32	8		
Black Kutnee „ „			30	8		

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone					firm.
Estimated sales					8 000
Total imports					15,000
March-April.	Apl.-May	May.-June.	June-July		
5'24	5 25	5'27	5'27		
−1	−1	−2	−2		
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.	
5'27	5'19	4'87	4'46	4'32	
−2	−2	−2	−2	−2	

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady, with a moderate enquiry chiefly from Japan shippers. The Satta market is unsettled business passing in Good M.G. Broach at 223 to 220 1-2 for 25th inst.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	175	167	160	25 March
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	189	180	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	187	179	...	do.
Belarl M. G	191	183	...	do.
Khandesh M. G.	...	179	171	do.
Damargaum PoolgaumMG.	197	189	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee	198	190	...	do.
Akola do				
Khamgaum do	194	185	...	do.
Karanja do				
Broach do	223	207	221	do.
Do. do	229	...	...	25 April.
Bhownugger do	209	199	...	25 May.
Do H. G.	204	194	180	do.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	220	do.
Westerns	...	...	205	do.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement dated 20th March, compared with the previous week:—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits ... ... Rs.	11,50,593	Increase
Other Deposits	13,82,119	Increase
Sundries	28,977	Increase
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	62,238	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	188,735	Increase
Credits on Securities... ...	71,280	Decrease
Loans do.	6,05,415	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	8,03,267	Increase
Balance with other Banks ...	2,28,025	Decrease
Sundries	7,920	Increase
Cash	12,13,946	Increase

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 20th March, as compared with the statement of the 14th March:—

LIABILITIES	Mar. 14, Rs.	Mar. 20. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,40,072	43,29,480
Public Deposits at Branches	49,97,440	56,61,131
Other Deposits	6,04,48,054	6,18,30,173
Post Bills	16,769	16,769
Sundries	13,99,638	14,19,215
Rs.	8,91,92,974	9,17,57,511
ASSET		
Government Securities	83,69,568	84,31,806
Other authorised Securities	7,20,372	9,09,107
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	84,05,891	82,34,611
Loans do. do.	1,41,11,798	1,47,47,363
Bill discounted and purchased	3,20,24,722	3,28,28,000
Do d Stock	4,11,267	4,11,231
Stamps and Stationery	3,935	3,901
Balances with other Banks	4,31,095	1,95,039
Sundries	1,21,989	1,22,180
Cash	2,45,59,857	2,57,73,803
Rs.	8,91,92,974	3,17,97,511

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HENDERSON—March 19, at Aurungabad, the wife of Captain M H Henderson, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

MITRA—March 17, at Khandwa, Central Provinces, the wife of H Mitra, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

POLWHELE—March 19, at Moti Junction, B & N-W Ry. the wife of J A Polwhele, of a son.

DEATHS.

HASLETT—March 9, at Mussoorie, the wife of W Haslett, late District Superintendent, Punjab Police.

McPHERSON—March 20, at Lucknow, after a short illness, Donald William McPherson, Deputy Accountant-General, P.W.D, aged 47.

MOSES—March 14, at Ghazipur, B. Moses, Merchant and inhabitant of Ghazipur for 55 years, aged 80 years.

STEWART—March 17, at Aspect Lodge, Coonoor, Nilgiris, India, Major-General Hopton Scott Stewart, Indian Army, aged 60 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water 8-13m., 9-33n. Low water 2-32m., 2-48n.

Bombay Improvement Trust, Board Meeting, Albert Buildings, 4 p. m.

B. B. National Indian Association, Social Gathering at "Shanti Bhuvan," Pedder Road, 5 p. m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p. m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and other places in Sindh, per extra s. s. Kangra, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p m to-morrow.

THE PRARTHNA SAMAJ.—In connection with the 38th anniversary of the Bombay Prarthna Samaj, there will be Divine Service this morning at 7-30 in Marathi, and Mr. H. Narayanrao, B. A., B. L., will conduct Divine Service in the evening at 5-45. All are cordially invited.

MR. PALANJEE DESAI'S LECTURE.—The third lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-45 p. m. to-day by Mr. Palanjee Barjorjee Desai, editor, "Rast Goftar." The topic selected for the evening is Comparison of the Episode of Bejan and Manijeh in the story of Okba Harap and the reason of their resemblance. The lecture is open to the public, seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

BURGLARY AT MAZAGON.—Chimna Bhaktajee, a Marwari shroff, having his place of business on the ground floor of a house in Mazagon Road, has reported to the police that during Saturday night, while he was asleep on the verandah of his shop, some person or persons broke into the place by boring a hole in the wall on the south side, facing a sweepers gully, and stole gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 430. The complainant further stated that the whole of the property belonged to his customers who had pledged it with him from time to time.

KILLED BY A RECKLA.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest yesterday at the Morgue relative to the death of Kunkoobai, a Hindoo girl aged eight years. The evidence showed that on Sunday afternoon last the deceased was walking along the footpath of Clarke Road in company of her parents, when she was knocked down and run over by a reckla, the bullocks of which had run away. The girl died on the spot. The bullocks attached to the reckla appeared to have been frightened while being watered at the trough at the Jacob Circle. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A JAIL BIRD.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector O'Kieffe charged Tukia Govind with entering into the shop of Narsi Meghji, a Lohana grocer, in Dhobi Talao Road, on Sunday morning, and stealing from a cash box Rs. 7-7-9. One Bala saw accused enter the shop, come out of it and run away. Bala raised an alarm, and accused was seized by a policeman. A register of three previous convictions was produced against the accused who was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, two months of which was to be solitary confinement He was also ordered to receive 20 stripes.

SHOCKING FATAL ACCIDENT IN A FLOUR MILL.—Mohidin Beg Hafiz Beg, a Mahomedan, aged eighteen years, residing at Telly Moholla, and employed in the Prince of Wales Flour Mill at Upper Duncan Road, while at work in the mill on Sunday last met with a fatal accident. It appears that Mohidin while passing close to a wheel on the shafting, accidentaly had his dhotur caught in it. He was lifted off the ground, twisted several times round with the shafting, and dashed violently against the stone floor, before the machine could be stopped. He was picked up unconscious but expired within a few minutes, his skull having been smashed. As this was purely an accident, the police ordered the body of the deceased to be disposed of.

MAHOMEDAN MEDICAL STUDENTS' SOCIAL GATHERING.—The Mahomedan students of the Grant Medical College held their third annual gathering at Muzaffarabad Hall on Saturday. The students met at 9 a. m., and after enjoying themselves with various games, indoor and outdoor, concluded, after a grand dinner, with an excellent farce the characters of which were sustained by the Mahomedan students. The presidential address delivered by Dr. Badroodeen Lukmani was full of useful suggestions to the students. Dr. Lakhdir also spoke on the desirability of having a medical social club where students and medical practitioners of the Islami faith may have an opportunity of meeting together and of discussing various topics of medical science. As the speaker wanted the social club as a sub-titute for the annual social gathering Dr. Nakhooda differed from him on the broad ground that in the medical profession sectarian differences should not be encouraged. The following doctors were present at the gathering:—Drs. Badroodeen Lukmani, Khwaja Abdulla, Rajabali Patel, Rajabali Lakhdir, H. A. Nakhooda, R. H. Muljiani, and G. C. Merchant.

ENTERTAINMENT TO A KHOJA MERCHANT.—Mr. Abdulla Hooseinbhai, a prominent merchant of Bombay, was entertained on Friday last, at the bungalow of Mr. Haji Ismal Goolmahomed, situated near the Mahaluxmi Railway Station, on the occasion of his departure on Saturday to England and America for purposes of trade. He was accompanied by his wife, which is a novel incident in the Khoja community, this being the first instance of a Khoja lady going to England and America. Mr. Abdulla has been in trade for several years, during which time he has established indent business and timber trade, both of which are now in a flourishing condition. The market cutlery shop-keepers, headed by Mr. Noorbhoy Budhabhoy, together with the leading members of the Timber Merchants Association, gave an evening entertainment to Mr. Abdulla Hoosein, at Borabs Usuff Baug at Sipon Road, and a nautch party on Friday at the bungalow of Mr. Haji Ismal Goolmahomed near the Mahaluxmi station. On Saturday at the Ballard Pier a large number of Mr. Adulla Hoosein's personal friends and other gentlemen connected with him in business, met together to wish him and Mrs. Abdulla a bon voyage and speedy return to Bombay from their journey to Europe and America. They were loaded with flowers and garlands and bouquets.

THEFT OF HUNDIES.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the case in which Bansidhar Gopaldass charged Mitanund Bishandayal with stealing three hundies, and Aunkarmall sevaram with the abetment of the offence was called on for disposal. Mr. Vellinker, pleader, defended Aunkarmal. The evidence showed that the hundies were sent by post on the 13th instant from Delhi at the pehdi of Bansidhar Gopaldas in Bombay by Ganeshamdas Badridas. The first accused, who was in the habit of sitting at Bansidhar's shop, stole the letter containing the hundies. He said that at the instigation of the second accused he presented one hundi for four hundred rupees to the firm of Megraj Joharmal and got the amount. Another hundi which was for Rs. 500 was presented by him to Tarachund Dekram's moonim, who, however, refused to pay it and gave information to the police. Both the accused were arrested. The third hundi which was for Rs. 500 was found on the person of the first accused. The first accused was convicted of stealing the three hundies and of cheating in respect of the hundie for Rs. 400 and of attempting to cheat in respect of the hundi for Rs. 500. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of one year's rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was acquitted.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO. It tradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO.

A PLAGUE "GODDESS" SENT TO JAIL.

BEFORE Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Barker prosecuted Bhaico Bapoo, a shoe-maker, and Parbuti, a woman, on a charge of cheating one Chimnabai, a Hindu woman, in respect of a cotton sari, a cocoanut, and cash of the collective value of Rs. 3-9. Mr. Asbury, pleader, defended the first accused. On Thursday last about noon both the accused appeared in Kazipoora, Byculla, Parbuti wore a green sari and her face was besmeared with yellow powder. A large number of people assembled around them, when the first accused proclaimed that Parbuti was a "goddess," that she was able to cure all the diseases, and that she had cured a number of plague cases. He further called upon the people to fall at her feet, worship her, and give her offerings. A woman named Chimnabai, whose daughter had been ailing for some time past, came forward from the crowd, and having prostrated herself at the feet of the "goddess" requested her to cure her sick child. The first accused told Chimnabai to give the "goddess" a sari, a cocoanut, and a pice. This the woman did and the "goddess" then threw some red powder on Chimnabai's daughter, telling her that the girl would soon be all right. Several other people came forward and made similar offerings. The crowd, however, attracted the police who came up and arrested the accused. It was contended on behalf of the first accused that he honestly believed in the powers of the "goddess" to cure diseases, and under that belief he accompanied her from Dharavi to Bombay. He heard at Dhravi that she had cured a number of plague cases and the people at Dharavi believed her to be a "goddess." The second accused in her defence said she could cure plague cases and other diseases. She arrived from Aurungabad only a few days ago, and had since been supporting herself by representing to the public that she was a "goddess." The Magistrate in discharging the first accused remarked that he being an ignorant man it was possible that he like others was led to believe that his accomplice was a "goddess." The "Goddess" was convicted, and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET.

MR. N. H. MEHTA'S XI vs. MR. K. T. SHETH'S XI.

A MATCH was played at Santa Cruz on Saturday between these teams and ended in a draw. The following are the scores:—

MR. N. H. MEHTA'S XI.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
K S Desai, b Gajanand	1	not out	20
P K Mehta, b Daruvala	2	b Shroff	9
H V Mehta, b Gajanand	9	b Shroff	0
M H Mehta, l-b-w, b Gajanund	4	not out	7
R N Merchant, b Gajanand	13	b Shroff	12
Chand Daru K, b Shroff	1	b Shroff	5
V B Gandhi, b Gajanand	0	b Shroff	0
L K Jethy, b Gajanand	1	Did not bat	
K V Hora, b Shroff	1		
N H Mehta (capt), b Gajanand	0		
Y V Mehta, not out	1		
Extras	3	Extras	10
Total	35	*Total (for 5 wkts)	63

* Innings declared closed.

MR. K. T. SHETH'S XI.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J S Doctor, b Desai	9	c Jethy, b Merchant,	2
R C Desai, b Desai	0	c Hore, b Mehta M	7
N M Shroff, b Mehta M	3	not out	6
K P Sheth (Capt), b Mehta M	2	b Mehta M	0
H M Ganchi, b Mehta M	0	c Mehta N, b Merchant	0
H F Daruwala, b Merchant	7		
D N Merchant, c and b Desai	1		
M R Mehta, b Merchant	1	Did not bat.	
Gajanand, b Mehta M	12		
J T Sheth, run out	0		
G V Mundia, not out	0		
Extras	9	Extras	4
Total	44	Total	19

THE REHATSEK BEQUEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As is now pretty well-known the late Prof. Rehatsek has left behind him Rs. 38,000 in Government Paper for the benefit of students undergoing primary tuition. The interest only is to be spent in monetary prizes. After deducting expenses I was able to devote Rs. 1,225 from the income for 1902 as under:—

	Rs.
Sir C. J. Readymoney School (through Mr. Nanabhai A. Moos)	200
D. Naoroji Poor Boy's Seminary (thro. Mr. D. G. Padhye)	75
Prabhu Seminary (thro. Mr. S. G. Jayker)	100
School for the Blind (thro. Rev. Dr. Abbott)	100
Union High School (thro. Prin. Wellinker)	75
Aryan Education Society's School	100
St. John's School (thro. Dr. Bradley)	75
Esplanade High School	100
Wesleyan Mission School (thro. Mr. J. Macdonald)	100
Anjuman-i-Islam School	200
Indo-British Institute	100
Total Rs.	1,225

Your's etc., N. V. MANDLIK, Executor, Rehatsek Bequest.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 23.

Monday.—Rain has continued in the west Himalayas and submontane districts and showers have extended into the west of the United Provinces but the depression in the south-east Punjab visible yesterday has practically filled up and weather will probably clear in north-west India during the day. No rain has fallen in Bengal and Assam. Shallow low pressure areas are shown in Sind and the east Central Provinces but they are at present of no importance. The barometer has again commenced falling in West Persia and skies are thickly clouded in that region. The mean temperature of the past 24 hours was very largely below normal in the Punjab, Upper Sind and north Rajputana. The maximum or day temperature yesterday was from 20 to 24 degree lower than usual at Rawalpindi, Murree and Chakrata.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 23RD MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab Rajputana, Lower Sind, Central India and at Deesa and Bhuj and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction. The force has been strong to a gale at Aden, Jask and Bushire.

Temperature is more or less in defect of normal in many places. The maximum ranged from 105 at Cuddapah to 77° at Lahore and the minimum o m 56° at Lahore to 81° at Cochin.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Punjab, Rajputana and at Agra and Jacobabad, Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain in light showers fell at Lahore.

Whether is unsettled in the extreme north.

E. A. KENYON, Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY SALT MERCHANTS AND THE REDUCED TAX.

WITH the view of memorializing the Government of India to obtain a refund of eight annas per maund on the salt lying unsold in the bonded warehouses and private godowns, and on which duty at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per maund has already been paid to the Government, a meeting of the Bombay Salt Merchants Association was convened for Sunday afternoon in the Association-room in Nagdevi street but was afterwards postponed.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

ADMINISTRATION OF A STUPEFYING DRUG.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, presiding at the High Court on Thursday, disposed of an appeal in the case of Imperator against Hanma Yellapa. Accused was convicted by Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, in February last, of causing hurt by administering a stupefying drug with intent to commit an offence. There were five previous convictions against the accused; and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for ten years, three months of the term to be spent in solitary confinement.

Mr. Knight remarked that the evidence in the case was of the simplest and most direct character. Mallavva, an old washer woman of Karadgi, stated that, on the evening of 14th November, the appellant and another accused, who did not appear, who were strangers to her, came to her house with a fictitious message from her married daughter. They sat and talked for a while, and then the elder accused, the appellant, offered her some sugar. Her son Tippa and a friend Madar took a half handful each, and swallowed it. Mallavva tasted a little of hers, but finding it bitter, wrapped up the remainder and put it aside. In a little while Tippa and Madar lay down as if to sleep, but began to act strangely, tearing and scratching at their clothes, while Mallavva felt very sick. She went outside and fetched Madar's brother Rajesaheb, who lived hard by. They returned to her house where the accused were still sitting, and suspecting what had happened, raised an alarm and called in the neighbours. The police came in. The appellant was searched, and on his person were found some dhatura seeds, some sugar, and a little hemp. Mallavva produced the sugar which she had put aside, and it was found to be similar in appearance to that taken from the accused. Both were sent to the Chemical Analyser, and both had been found to contain dhatura. Nothing was found on accused No. 2, a mere boy. Madar and Tippa, who had lain unconscious from the first, did not recover till next day. The circumstances of the offence, Mr. Knight said, raised the manifest presumption that the accused intended to rob the old woman, in whose house were kept many articles of clothing belonging to her customers. The first accused, said Mr. Knight, was evidently a dangerous character. He had five previous convictions standing against him; and in view of this record, Mr. Knight thought it his duty to pass upon him the maximum sentence for the offence. In favour of accused No. 2 was the fact that he did not actually offer the sugar to the victims, and no incriminating substance was found upon him, but Mr. Knight had no doubt in his mind of his complicity. He was a mere boy, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, the sentence being converted into a direction that he be detained in the Yerauda Reformatory for three years.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the whole evidence, dismissed the appeal summarily.

INDIAN ARMY REFORM.

SOME DEFECTS THAT LORD KITCHENER HAS FOUND.

THE "Daily Express" prints the following:—

Lord Kitchener has begun his reorganisation of the military forces of the Indian Empire, and during the next two months of his tour he will steadily add to the report which he is submitting to the Government.

We have the authority of an officer of high standing for the statement that Lord Kitchener has already realised the following defects in the army:—

The commands are overstaffed.
The regiments are weak.
There is insufficient mounted infantry.
Defective transport.
The distribution is faulty.

Colonel Sir Howard Vincent, who recently returned from the Durbar supports these statements and says that the general staff is insufficient while minor posts are over burdened with staff offic

HILLS.

Order now your own and your Servants' Outfits and save money by dealing direct with the

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ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
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NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d*. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy
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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FOR the Greater Convenience of our Constituents, and in order to be in Closer Proximity to our STEAM PRINTING WORKS,

THE EDITORIAL AND COMMERCIAL OFFICES
OF THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
Will shortly be removed and located together in the same Block as
REUTER'S TELEGRAM OFFICES
(NEXT MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS).

ADVERTISEMENTS AND ORDERS FOR PRINTING
WILL BOTH BE RECEIVED AT
THE GENERAL OFFICES,
REUTER'S BUILDING,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1903.

THE CENSUS, A GLORIOUS ROMANCE.

THE new number of the "Journal of the Society of Arts" contains not only the text of Mr. Athelstane Baines's paper on the Census of India, to which we have already referred, but the text of the discussion which followed it. Sir W. Lee-Warner, Sir Steuart Bayley, Mr. J. D. Rees, and Sir C. C. Stevens were among those who took part, and their observations were as replete with information as the paper of the lecturer. Sir Steuart Bayley told the audience of the difficulties experienced in Patna at the time of the last enumeration. When plague broke out and raged at its worst there was a general demoralisation. Many of the enumerators died, while others fled, carrying with them the census papers. So many difficulties of this kind presented themselves that the people had to be counted again. The missing information, however, was collected. As regards caste and ethnology Sir Steuart remarked that although such information might not be necessary it was intensely interesting, and as we know the report on the Punjab prepared by Mr. Ibbetson was one of the most useful and fundamental works on the ethnology of those parts of Northern India that can be obtained. Such information does not properly belong to the Census, but there is no other way in which it can be obtained. Every scrap of information relating to our fellowmen, their beliefs, their manners and customs is interesting, and if it can be collected at the time of the Census by all means let it be obtained. With regard to the remarks of Mr. Baines that women seem able to withstand the effects of famine better than men, and that they appear to have a better chance of life in towns, Sir Steuart expressed the belief that the latter result was but natural, as the women in towns had an easier life than those in the country. But we imagine some other explanation must be sought, for life in the open country is after all more healthful than in the towns. Sir Steuart would also like information which will throw light upon the first point in the Bengal report, for it has occurred to him that those who stood the famine worst were those who were most given to wandering. Women remaining in their villages were more likely to be quickly reached by relief agencies. They were, therefore, more likely to be quickly reached by relief agencies than the men who were only reached after prolonged wandering. Still Mr. Baines adheres to his assertion that the fact is due to the greater enduring-power of women under pressure of hunger.

On the apparent tendency of one religion to absorb another opinions differ. In the Bengal report Mr. Gait commented on the apparent increase in the number of Jains and their tendency to be absorbed in Hinduism. But Sir Steuart Bayley holds that the Jains do not acknowledge that they are not Hindus, and very often entered themselves as Hindus in the census papers, especially in Bengal where they are surrounded by a Hindu population. The Bengal report also refers to the increase among the Mahomedans. Mr. Gait regards this as a temporary phenomenon, but it is undeniable that the Mahomedans were the more fertile. One of the causes to which the fact was attributed is that the Mahomedans have more nourishing diet; another that their widows generally re-marry, and the age of their marriage is later. The apparent tendency of the Mahomedans to increase is also to some extent due to the fact that there has been a good deal of preaching on the part of the mullahs against the Hinduising tendencies of their people, one of which was to prohibit widow re-marriage. Further reference is also made by Mr. Gait to the large increase in the Christian population in Bengal. He shows in his report that the increase is not from Hinduism or Mahomedanism, but almost exclusively from the wild tribes who are classified in the census papers as animistic. This increase which was sudden arose from the political agitation, some time ago, on the part of the aboriginal cultivators, having risen against their landlords who were aliens. In these quarrels the Missionaries interfered, taking the side of the cultivators and self-interest rather than conviction accounted for the change. In this connection by the way Sir William Lee-Warner related an anecdote of an incident at the time of the great Deccan famine. A sweeper woman entered his employ. He at once discerned that she did not belong to the ordinary sweeper class. After about a year's service she suddenly disappeared, and it transpired that the woman had gone off with somebody else in order that she might embrace the Mahomedan religion, during the absence of her husband, who had gone to one of the frontier wars. She originally belonged to a very good caste indeed. When the Government broke up their establishments and sent back the children to their homes they asked the distant relatives of this girl and her two sisters to take charge of them, but they declined to do so, because they said they had lost caste by having eaten food in the relief camps. They were, therefore, outcasted and thrown on the world, and the women were taken as sweepers. Thus, remarked Sir William, a famine in such cases leads to a change of religion other than the Christian, an influence which he thought seemed to have escaped the attention of the Census Commissioner.

From this it may be surmised that Sir William Lee-Warner has not an unqualified respect for the census reports. Indeed he described the census as a glorious romance from beginning to end. He thinks it would be interesting to hear how in each successive census, the prejudices which had to be at first encountered had been swept away, and how rare it was now to learn of bloodshed which originally was not uncommon when the census people went to work. Again, what an interesting chapter of Indian history could be evolved from the numbers of stories which were at one time circulated, and are still, when census takers appear in a district. Sir William insists that the bare counting of numbers is sometimes a romance. He remembers the adjutant of a regiment going to stay with him, who said: "There is something I want to ask you. What is a Brahmin?" Sir William answered him, and was then asked: "Is he different from a Mahomedan?" his friend adding: "The camp followers took in a return and asked me to fill it up for them and their women, and I put them all down as Brahmins." If, remarked Sir William, that were at all typical he wondered how far the falling off in the figures relating to Hindus was due to better calculation. No doubt, to some extent Sir William is right. The census returns are unquestionably full of holes. But we believe that taken together they are approximately correct, and that is the most that anyone can wish for.

THE LAND AGENT AND FARMER.

THE various branches of what used to be called "the landed interest" are attracting greater attention nowadays than has been the case any time during the last three decades, and that there are splendid openings in this branch of industry for men of the right class and properly educated, as well as experienced in the practical work of land management, both in the colonies and at home, is proved by the keen competition which exists for appointments as land agent. Formerly the largest landowners often appointed an agent who had proved himself a man of business, but had no special knowledge of agriculture or estate works, forestry, and building. Agencies were given to relations and to young men with interest enough to command consideration of the kind, but who had had no special training or indeed any training as an agent whatever. This has now, however, all been altered, and men with enlightened views on farming and good training are alone in demand. The position of the estate agent is one which offers congenial employment and a maximum in salary of about £2,000 a year with a house. It is, however, an exacting charge, one which cannot be left for any time, and one which is apt to fail on the death of an employer. The other branch that of the general land agent in a country town is a good and lucrative business as county professions go. In the north of England, where mineral rights and building ground are part of the common assets of landed proprietors it often becomes a very important business. Farming by renting land, though it offers great chances to the "working farmer," is not now the kind of profession which a young fellow should be recommended to take a few thousand pounds into merely to make a living. But as a speculation, to making a fortune, there are instances which prove that it offers at the present moment a considerable field. In England every estate large enough to maintain not only the head of the family, but an "eldest son" who can afford to engage in other pursuits than those of learning how to manage the family acres himself, needs a land agent. In the same way every politician who owns land, or a banker, manufacturer, or merchant who has bought or inherited land must have an agent also. So must colleges, deans, and chapters, lady landowners, and soldier and sailor landowners, from which it will be seen that there is no lack of appointments of this kind to be had.

THE PENNY IN THE SLOT.

IT is very difficult to understand what is the reason of the peculiar attraction attaching to the coin in the slot machine. The invention, however, was successful from the commencement, although it is sadly to be feared that value for money was seldom to be obtained through the medium of the penny in the slot. Perhaps it was the rather ephemeral value attaching to the coin required to make the purchase, or probably it was the fascination attaching to the pulling of a lever and the abstraction of an article from an otherwise inaccessible box which made the automatic delivery machine so successful. At any rate now-a-days the automatic machine has become so common as to provide copy for the comic papers, and there seems to be no end to the length to which the uses of the penny in the slot will go. This very fact, however, seems to be one of the main causes of what may prove to be a very serious difficulty at home, and that is a shortage of the copper coinage. One of the automatic supply companies which deals in sweets alone received nearly 44,000,000 pennies in twelve months, and another concern is said to take nearly 50,000,000 coppers in the course of a year. Ten other companies take between them 42,000,000 pennies yearly and there are various other ways in which slot machines absorb the copper coinage. The "penny-in-the-slot" gas meter is becoming a regular institution in the poorer households of the cities of England, and it does not seem at all surprising that in some districts, where large numbers of pennies are thus locked up for months at a time, that the copper coinage should be scarce. The cause for the complaints which have been made recently, however, does not seem to have arisen wholly from the "penny-in-the-slot" machine. It appears that notwithstanding the demand for coppers that in 1901 some 10,000,000 fewer bronze coins were struck at the Mint than in the previous year, the actual figures being 51,552,000 in 1900 and 41,349,000 in 1901. The effect which the automatic machines have upon the coinage is, however, shown by the remarkable fact that the year's turn-over of two of the largest of the companies is equal to two years' coinage at the Mint. In view of the fact that the "penny-in-the-slot" craze is on the increase even now, it seems very desirable that the Mint authorities should in future largely increase the bronze coinage. There seems to be no other remedy for the shortage at present complained of.

HIGH JINKS OF THE STORM.

THE gale that blew over the British Isles the week before the mail left raged with terrific fury in Dublin. Whole rows of tenements were unroofed. Many people remained up all night, not daring to rest. In Stephen's Green thirty-five trees were uprooted, in the Phœnix Park from twelve to fifteen hundred were either snapt across or torn up; the park looked in the morning as if it had been swept by the Furies. Grand old trees, of every kind, were mown down in regiments, and some of the gates of the Park were smashed by the fall of trees near. The Zoo suffered badly, many of the animals got loose, their houses being injured; nearly every house got damaged, amongst them the lions' fine quarters. Luckily most of the wild animals showed no reluctance to return to their houses, many walking in of their own accord. One of the spires of the Dominican Church was injured, Rathgar Catholic Church was damaged, the Swiss village at the Rotunda smashed up, all along the Dublin suburban roads fearful destruction of trees followed the wake of the storm, the trams on the south side were stopped, trollys and wires being broken. The Sisters of Charity had their house unroofed, and they had to spend the night in the chapel. Whole sides of houses were blown in, windows smashed, or in many cases carried away. These are but a few of the incidents of the most terrible storm that has occurred for years in Great Britain. The damage is estimated at £10,000 which seems a small sum for such a bill of destruction. There is more work in Dublin than workmen to do it, and householders were anxious when the mail left, lest heavy rain should do further injury to the already badly damaged houses. Many lives were lost through falling chimneys and crumbling roofs, and many old people died simply of fear and shock.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the outward Mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at 1 a. m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Saturday next.

THE first portion of the Aden hinterland to be demarcated will be that immediately about Dhala.

MR. L. P. PUGH is appointed to act as Advocate-General, Bengal, during the absence of Mr. Woodroffe on seven months' leave from the 2nd April.

THE Khan of Nawagai, in Bajour, who rendered good service during the Frontier disturbances of 1897, has been granted the title of Nawab.

SOME lucky finds are announced from the Ceylon Pearl fishery. For one beautiful pearl Rs. 1,000 was offered and refused, and another has been valued at Rs. 500.

IT is formally notified that Sir Frederick Fryer is permitted to resign the Lieutenant-Governorship of Burma from the 4th April and that Sir Hugh Barnes succeeds him.

MR. L. W. DANE, whose appointment as Foreign Secretary dates from the 17th instant, has been appointed Secretary of the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire.

THE report of the Committee on the Plague Inoculation fatality in Mulkowal village reached the Government of India some little time ago, and is now under consideration.

THE Seistan Boundary Commission Camp is still near Nad-i-Ali, while surveys of the country in the neighbourhood are being made and the course of the irrigation canals examined.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 28th February, 1903, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1902 of 47,460, maunds with a decrease of Rs. 10,679 in the earnings.

A REPORT from Dir states that an avalanche fell recently on the levy post at Gujar on the south side of the Lowara Pass. The detachment of levies escaped. The Government property in the post has been temporarily removed to Mirga.

THE steamer Kt of St George, Captain John E. Hicks, which arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta, reports that she touched a submerged wreck or other substance under water, little Basses light bearing 17 deg. W. 412 miles.

THE voting for the four representatives of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Calcutta Municipal Corporation has resulted in the return of Messrs. Bertram, Cable, Shirley Tremearne, and Beckett. Mr. Cable, President of the Chamber, is the only new representative, the remaining three gentlemen being members of the present Corporation. The votes of 125 members were recorded, being the largest poll on record.

THE garrison of Mauritius had to be deprived of its British Infantry unit owing to the exigencies of the South African war, and the island has been held by two Native Infantry battalions from India since 1888. During this relief season, the 1st Northumberland Fusiliers has been sent to Mauritius, and the Secretary of State is now being asked by the Government of India whether one of the Native Infantry regiments can be withdrawn.

WE understand, says the "Englishman," that his Highness the Aga Khan, who is one of the most enthusiastic motorists in the world, intends to offer a cup to be competed for by motorists in Calcutta next cold season. Like other devotees of motoring, his Highness has been struck by the ignorance which is all too prevalent in India on the subject, to say nothing of the ambushed resistance which the sport is only too liable to encounter the moment the motorist ventures to put on pace.

THE alluring oyster is still in great demand in Colombo, and is being readily purchased by all who are anxious to try their luck for pearls. The disappointed ones among the treasure-seekers, are, however, more than those who do not make big "finds"; and general disappointment is expressed by some disingenuous investors at the bivalves not being found full of pearls when opened. Regular consignments keep arriving from the fishery camp, and it will be seen what a good business the fishermen are doing when it is known that oysters are selling at Rs. 20 per thousand in Colombo.

THE recent Bachelors' Ball at Brighton cost £343, but the receipts from the Bachelors were over £371, which, with a balance of £12 odd left over from the last ball, left a balance of about £40, which has been distributed between four of the leading local medical charities, including the Sussex County Hospital and the Brighton branch of the Queen's Nurses. The supper at the ball cost £156, the band £33, the decorations of the Pavilion over £80, and the printing of the cards and programmes over £30. The Brighton Bachelors certainly did the thing well, even down to the distribution of their profits.

A NATIVE correspondent writes:—"Earl Crewe halted in Tarikere for one day as a tiger was sighted on the 5th instant about 4 miles away from the town. The animal did not show itself when it was most wanted, so the Earl left here on the 6th. The very same day Mr. D. H. Gourpalsis, owner of the above coffee estate, shot a tiger on the estate premises. The animal is of a very enormous bulk. It measures from the end of tail to tip of the nose 11 feet. This is the 54th tiger bagged by Mr. D. H. Cour Palsis besides 22 panthers. Surely this is as good a record as sportsman can show or boast of."

LIGHT IN THERAPEUTICS.

RONTGEN RAYS AND THE CURE OF CANCER.

"BURNING one's fingers," in a figurative sense, has always been regarded as of value in enriching the general experience, and there are now two instances on the side of the actual where, we are assured, humanity has immensely gained. If the gentle Elia can be trusted, we are indebted to the accidental scorching of digits for "a delicacy the most delicate in the whole "mundus edibilis," and it is certainly through a precisely similar mischance, or, rather, disguised blessing, that the world has been led to believe that it will before long be rid of half its physical ills. It was quite in a different direction to therapeutics that developments in the great Rontgen discovery were first expected—to the diagnosis of fractures, the finding of alloys in metals, and so forth—and it was only by an accidental infliction that the floundering radiographer became impressed with the fact that the beneficent rays had for surgery other than a helpfulness coming from keen penetrative and indicative qualities. While engaged in hunting about the human frame for the chance bullet or the vagrant needle, he began to suffer agonies of torture in his hands and finger-tips. The flesh became terribly raw and blistered, and the nails were almost completely burned away. This was a curious and unexpected result, and more so as it became clear that the skin and superficial tissues could easily be destroyed without any injury to the deeper parts. This fact was sufficient in itself to suggest the intentional production of X-rays in the treatment of chronic skin diseases, such as lupus, where nothing short of the complete destruction of the diseased area has any effect towards cure. Experiment proved the wisdom of this deduction, and now there are apparently endless possibilities before the light, or rather that occult property which accompanies it.

There seems little doubt, writes a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette," that the X-rays (a name even more applicable now than when Rontgen read his famous paper seven or eight years ago) are quite superseding other kinds of light for lupus, rodent ulcer, and the more malignant outward growths; indeed, Mr. J. Hall-Edwards, the surgeon-radiographer to the General Hospital, Birmingham, and to the Imperial Yeomanry Hospitals in South Africa during the late war, and one of the most devoted of Rontgen's followers in this country, states that the X-rays treatment now yields better results than the Finsen, its application being more certain, quicker, and less painful. The attention of experts, indeed, when not centred in the X-rays is all in the direction of high-tension electric currents, which are also being used to good effect in the treatment of cancer (as we have already noted in a recently-published article), and some of the worst forms of skin disease. In the current number of the "Archives of the Rontgen Ray," Mr. Hall-Edwards goes so far as to say that in nine cases out of ten one can guarantee a cure of rodent ulcer with X-rays, and this within the space of a few weeks, without pain, and with little inconvenience to the patient. Dr. Sequeira, of the London Hospital, where is now to be found an equipment which not even Copenhagen itself can improve upon, has the same tale to tell, and his photographs are striking evidence of the success that has attended his efforts. "In by far the larger majority of cases which have come into my hands," says Mr. Hall-Edwards, "the ulcers have completely healed in the space of six weeks, the actual treatment having only occupied of from eight to twelve exposures of ten minutes' duration. In a few instances a renewal of the X-ray treatment has been necessary, but in most of them once having secured a limited dermatitis, Nature has done the rest."

Seeing that the application of the rays to therapeutics is only about five years old, there is indeed much reason for congratulation in the results achieved. Whether all kinds of cancer—taking rodent ulcer as one form—can be cured has not yet been fully demonstrated. Although no expert would go so far as to say absolutely that the disease in its most malignant form can be overcome, the effects so far produced go to show that as a therapeutic agent the rays have done very great service, and ever-increasing knowledge of their application opens up one of the most likely fields of research yet presented to those who wish to cure this lathsome malady. So far as internal cancer is concerned, it is very difficult to speak at present, but there are indications that the rays, properly applied, do, in some cases, at any rate, retard the rate of growth. Dr. William J. Morton who has tried the X-rays in cases of sarcoma, epithelioma of the face, and mammary and gastric carcinoma, thinks that the treatment has a curative effect in internal cancer, and that in these rays we possess more nearly a solution of the problem of curing cancer than by any other method of treatment. Mr. W. F. Brook, F.R.C.S., says:—"The value of the X-rays in inoperable cancer is, I believe, fully established; it merely remains to be decided in what class of case the results may be expected." One thing is certain that the old method of curing lupus and the like by exciting, scraping, and applying strong caustics, is going, never to return, but in the case of cancer growths Mr. Hall-Edwards is careful to say that in the present state of our knowledge he would not advise a patient to undergo X-ray treatment when an operation could be performed with any chance of success. At the same time, given a very early case of epithelioma he would try the effects of the rays until such time as operation was advisable. Indeed, so sure is he of their efficacy that had he an epithelioma himself he would, with his present knowledge, have no hesitation in undergoing a course of X-ray treatment. There is no doubt that in the Rontgen discovery the faculty have a therapeutic agent in the treatment of cancer that far surpasses any hitherto brought before the profession, but the full effects of the rays cannot be measured until a number of early cases have been reported upon. Most of the cases the radiographers get are "the derelicts of the surgeons," which offer no possible chance of success. As the majority of cases which have come up for experiment have been in such an advanced stage that no hope could be held out from the outset, it is difficult to speak with any definiteness, but there is no manner of doubt that the balance of opinion is for the mysterious agent. This evidence applies to cancer as usually considered, leaving out of the question altogether rodent ulcer, which, when there is no bare bone or cartilage exposed, can be successfully treated at any time. As showing the power of the rays in the milder evil, there is an instance on record where an old lady, who had suffered with an ulcer for sixty years, was completely cured after fifteen applications of the rays.

As was almost to be expected where such a fascinating field for experiment was opened up, the medical faculty have been handicapped in many ways by the quack and the incompetent. These men with a knowledge, or but part knowledge, of only one side of the work, have undoubtedly done much mischief to the cause. At present it is possible to take advantage of the wide-inclusive character of Rontgen Society membership to impose on the credulous, and spread opinions on matters they do not in the least understand. Their anatomical knowledge even has been of the vaguest, and has led more than one of them to make almost criminal blunders. Very few medical men or surgeons are able to apply the rays properly, and how much less so can a man who is perhaps nothing better than a chemist-photographer? In the more elementary work of radiography, even, a good many who are basking in the light of the Society are altogether unreliable as assistants to the surgeon. Quite recently a case came under notice where a so-called radiographer, who was found to be using apparatus which required hours instead of seconds to do its work, indicated a spot where a bullet had lodged in a man's head, but the missile was not found within five inches of the place. Fortunately for the patient, the surgeon "had his doots," and insisted upon seeing a radiograph from a trustworthy man before inserting the knife.

A VOLUME of unusual interest is now ready for publication. It is a sketch of the services of the officers of the Bengal native army from the earliest period to the year 1895 when the presidency system was abolished. It was originally compiled by Colonel F. G. Cardew, 10th Bengal Lancers. It has been revised and brought up to date in the Military Department by Mr. G. de Rhe Philipe.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.

A PRESS CENSORSHIP.

THE DEFECTIVE TRANSPORT.

THE MULLAH'S WHEREABOUTS.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Owing to the newspapers' criticism on the operations in Somaliland Censors have been established throughout the country, and are most rigidly controling all correspondence, private and otherwise.

The transport is defective. A thousand camels are being sent. The troops are suffering from the trying climate. Communication has been permanently established between Obbia and Berbera.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The "Graphic's" Correspondent at Damot reports that the Mullah is making in the direction of Bari, the Abyssinian Column's objective.

AFFAIRS IN VENEZUELA.

CONGRESS AND CASTRO.

PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION REFUSED.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Congress has unanimously refused President Castro's resignation.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

President Castro has refused to reconsider his resignation. It is stated at Washington that President Castro resigned by arrangement to enable Venezuela to present a solid front to the Powers. It is understood that his brother becomes President. Castro will be re-elected at the next election.

The United States will not countenance arrangements already made being upset by any change of Government at Caracas.

THE STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.

SPEECH BY LORD ROBERTS.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Lord Roberts, speaking at the anniversary dinner of the Highland Society, said that he was delighted to see the determination to maintain the efficiency and supremacy of the Navy regardless of price. He referred to the simultaneous anniversary of Lucknow, and paid a tribute to the unsurpassable bravery of the Highlanders.

THE REVOLUTION IN URUGUAY.

BLOODLESS TERMINATION.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The revolution in Uruguay, mentioned on the 18th instant, has ended bloodlessly, and peace has been signed.

THE MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

Besides Belgian officers several Dutch and Swedes will be appointed by Turkey to reorganise the Macedonian Gendarmerie.

DEATH OF DEAN FARRAR.

Dean Farrar is dead.

William Farrar, D.D., F.R.S., Dean of Canterbury, was the son of the late Rev. C. R. Farrar, Rector of Sidcup, Kent. He was born in the Fort, Bombay, in 1831, and was educated at King William's College, Isle of Man, King's College, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1850 he became a Classical Exhibitioner of the University of London, where he graduated in 1852, and became a University Scholar. In the same year he gained a Foundation Scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1854, taking a 1st class in Classics, subsequently a Fellowship at Trinity College. His distinctions at Cambridge, included the Chancellor's Medal for the best English poem, the Le Bas Prize, and the Norrisian Essay Prize. He was ordained in 1854, was Assistant Master at Harrow, 1855, Head Master of Marlborough College, 1871-76, Canon of Westminster and Rector of St. Margaret's, 1876, subsequently becoming Archdeacon and Rural Dean. He was a Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, F R. S., and Honorary Fellow of King's College, etc. He was Hulsean Lecturer in 1870, and Bampton Lecturer in 1885. He was the author of "The Life of Christ," "The Life and Works of St. Paul," "The Early Days of Christianity," and many other books.

BRITISH TRADE MONOPOLY IN GREECE.

A group of English Capitalists has proposed to M. Delyannis a monopoly of the currant trade. The project has been favourably received by the press and the public. M. Delyannis has promised to submit the proposals to the Chamber.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 23.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, with the English mails of the 13th instant, left here for Bombay at 1 a. m. to day, and the steamer Himalaya for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

LORD KITCHENER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

Lord Kitchener leaves Calcutta on his spring tour on the 25th instant proceeding to Quetta.

THE MEERUT COMMAND.

It is stated that General Henry is likely to get the Meerut Command when General McLeod goes to Burma.

THE 'VARSITY BOAT RACE.

OXFORD'S PROSPECTS.

An "Indian Daily News" special cable, dated London, the 22nd inst., states :—

The Oxford Crew have greatly improved and have now a better chance.

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUESTION FOR THE NEXT MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

The only business at Wednesday's Council meeting will be the discussion of the Budget and the passing of the Income-Tax Bill.

LATER.

Notice is given of questions to be asked by the Hon. Sri Ram Bahadur and the Hon. Mr. Gokhale at the next council meeting, calling attention to the recent Conference of Railway Officials at Delhi, and asking for explanation regarding the alleged resolution suggesting wider employment of Anglo-Indians on railways.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

The Viceroy will probably make speeches at Allahabad and Rewah in the course of his coming tour.

FIRE AT PARACHINAR.

A big fire in the bazaar at Parachinar is reported, nine shops and two dwelling houses being burnt. But for the exertions of the Political staff and the Kurrum Militia the entire bazaar would probably have been destroyed.

THE LADY DUFFERIN FUND.

A report of the Lady Dufferin Fund to-day issued shows that this benevolent institution continues to do useful work under the supervision of Lady Curzon. It now employs thirty-nine lady doctors qualified for registration in England.

LORD CURZON'S SUCCESSOR.

MR. BRODRICK'S NAME MENTIONED.

The "Statesman's" Parliamentary Correspondent at Home learns on excellent authority that Mr. Brodrick's name has been mentioned and considered in very high quarters for the Viceroyalty of India. A paper in which Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is said to be directly interested, is also strong in advocating the appointment, and it is thought in inner circles that the arrangement will be for Mr. Wyndham to succeed Mr. Brodrick at the War Office.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Dawson has won the Billiard Championship defeating Stevenson by 300 points in a match of 9,000 up.

THE TREATMENT OF TYPHOID.

Lord Lister has communicated to the Royal Society a paper by the Bacteriologist, Dr. MacFadyen, promising an efficient treatment for typhoid fever.

REV. FATHER GLADER OF THE BETTIAH MISSION.

KILLED BY A TIGER.

The Rev. Father Cosmas Glader, Austrian Priest of the Bettiah Mission, was killed by a man-eating tiger on the evening of the 16th instant near Someswar, Champarun District, while on his way to assist his brother, Mr. Jerimiah, who is repairing the Mission House at Someswar. When his body was found next morning his neck and spine were broken, and the flesh was eaten off both his legs. His rifle and Rs 50 were also found close to the spot. Father Glader was 39 years of age, and had been nine years in India. He was very popular among all classes.

THE POONA AND KIRKEE FOXHOUNDS.

POONA, MARCH 23.

A meeting of those who are interested in the Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds was held at the Gymkhana Club recently, Mr. Enthoven presiding. It was resolved to ask Colonel Sheringham to hunt again this year on the same terms as the last year, namely, to pay Rs. 7,500, for which he will undertake all expenses connected with the importation and upkeep of the hounds, and give back to the committee 25 couples; and also there should be two hunting days every week. The following have been appointed members of the committee for the ensuing year:—Surgeon-General Price (president), Messrs. Enthoven, Keatinge, and Armstrong, Colonels Lucas, Bull, and Light, Majors Strange, Edwards, Baddeley, Elliot, and Bayard, Captains Calvert, Young, Sandys, and Chichester, and one of the staff of his Excellency the Governor. Major P. England Keen is nominated honorary secretary. The accounts of the last season were passed, and a liberal support was promised for the ensuing season.

CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A POSTAL PACKER.

ASSESSORS AND JUDGE DISAGREE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

POONA, MARCH 23.

Luximon Vittoba, a packer working in the General Post Office, was placed before Mr. Lucas, District and Sessions Judge. Accused was charged for misappropriating seven letters from the Post Office. The letters were written by Lieutenant Rice, Munster Fusiliers; Sister Emily Mary, Sister Wilhelmina, and Sister Maud, of the St Mary's School; and Miss Dorra, a pupil of that school. Also half of a letter written by Lieutenant Tunnard, of the Oxfords, was found in accused's house. On the 20th of February last Shaik Amirudin, Assistant Postmaster, lost from his pocket Rs. 2-8. There were three packers working at the time, and they were ordered to be searched, when seven letters posted the previous evening were found in accused's coat, together with 9 annas and 6 pies. A couple of hours later accused's house was searched and half of a letter written by Lieutenant Tunnard was found with the stamp cut off.

Accused stated that the letters had been placed in his pocket by one of the men who had a grudge against him

The assessors found the accused not guilty as the evidence was very doubtful.

The Judge, however, disagreeing, found the accused guilty and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

SUSPECTED MURDER AT AGRA.

AGRA, MARCH 23.

A well-to-do native youth suddenly disappeared four or five days ago. After a vigilant search, his body, divested of all the jewellery he was wearing, has been discovered, in an advanced state of decomposition, in a pond near the Fort.

The discovery that a brutal murder has apperently been committed has caused a great sensation. The police have made several arrests on suspicion. The investigation continues.

THE MADRAS-MARINA LOOP RAILWAY.

A PUBLIC PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 23.

A requisition is in circulation to-day for a public meeting to protest against the intended construction of the railway along the Marina, the requisition being backed by the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association, and the leading citizens European and native. The "Madras Mail" says the people of Madras have reason to feel no little indignation at the way in which they have been kept in the dark regarding this suburban addition to the South Indian Railway.

DEATH OF A MADRAS DOCTOR.

Doctor Currie, who was for several years physician to the Madras Railway Company, died yesterday morning from heart affection.

THE LATE MR. W. S. CAINE.

MEETING OF CONDOLENCE AT AMRITSAR.

A public meeting of condolence in connection with the death of Mr. Caine, M. P., was held under the auspices of the Amritsar Temperance Society yesterday, when a telegram was despatched expressing the deep sympathy felt for his bereaved family.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

Lieutenant Salmon has been appointed Quartermaster, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

ARRIVAL OF S.S. CIRCASSIA.

The new Anchor Line steamer Circassia, of 4,760 tons, Captain A. Haig, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 23rd February, and anchored opposite the Apollo Bunder. She brought the following details:—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. W. R. Morice and 2 children, Captain and Mrs. N. R. York and two children, Lieut. C. W. Birdwood, Captain and Mrs. A. R. O'Flaherty, Mr. F. Tattersall, 50 non-commissioned officers and men, 62 women, and 77 children. There were five cases of measles on board among the troops. The troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock pending despatch to their destination. The Circassia experienced bad weather for four days in the Irish Channel and Bay of Biscay, and fine weather during the rest of the voyage. On the 18th March at about 1-15 p. m. she passed in Latitude 14°10 North, Longitude 51°57 East a quantity of wreckage consisting of white saloon fitting and panels, also breaker, cask, and spar. The Circassia is a new steamer, and is on her maiden voyage to this port. She is a steel screw steamer, and specially built for the Indian service. Her dimensions are 470 feet in length, 55 feet in breadth, and 33 feet in depth, with a gross tonnage of 6,700 tons and a deadweight capacity of 9,500 tons. She is fitted with triple expansion engines, three large double ended boilers, and a donkey boiler. She also has thirteen powerful steam winches, one of them with warping ends, which is placed on the poop for facility in handling the vessel while in port. The vessel has been built by Messrs David and William Henderson and Co., and was launched from their shipbuilding yard at Meadowside. She is fitted throughout with electric light. Superior accommodation has been provided on the bridge deck for sixty first class passengers in two and four-berth State rooms, which are large and airy apartments. They are painted enamel white, and are furnished with everything conducive to the comfort of passengers.

THE WILL OF A WEALTHY BHATTIA.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard the matter connected with the will of the late Gordhandas Sunderdas Mooljee, a wealthy Bhattia merchant, a member of the firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co., millowners. Gangabai, widow of Gordhandas, and his executors applied for a probate, to which a caveat was filed by Bhugwandas Waljee, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetjee, and Hiralal, appeared for the petitioners; and Mr. Starling, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, and Mr. Chimanlal Sevalral, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Dhanjishaw, appeared for the caveator.

The petitioners are Gangabai, and Jamsetjee Cawasjee Patel Laljee Naranjee, Chatturbhooj Morarjee, and Narandas Thackersey Mooljee, the executors of the will. It appears that Gordhandas died at Bombay on the 10th October, 1902, leaving property in Bombay and in British India, and having executed a will at Bombay on the 5th October, 1902. The assets, exclusive of what the deceased may have been possessed of as a trustee for another, and not beneficially or with power to confer beneficial interest, but inclusive of all interest and dividends, are under the value of Rs. 32,20,000. The deceased left him surviving as next of kin, according to Hindu law, his widow Gangabai and his nephew Cursondas Dharamsey, the son of his deceased brother, Dharamsey Sunderjas, as a minor living with his mother Ramcooverbai. No application had been made to any district court, delegate, or to any other High Court for probate of any will of the deceased or letters of administration. Petitioners prayed that probate may be granted to them having effect throughout British India.

The petition was opposed by Bhugwandas Waljee, cousin and co-partner of the deceased in the firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co., carrying on the business of the firm since the death of the deceased as the sole surviving member thereof. He said the firm of Mooljee Jaitha and Co. was started more than fifty years ago by Mooljee Jaitha, the grandfather of the deceased, and Waljee Damoder, the caveator's father. The latter died in 1876 when the caveator was but a year old. In 1899 he was admitted as a partner in the firm. It was only a little before his death that the deceased, having found that of all the partners and members of the family he was the only one who had stood by him and assisted him in the business of the firm honestly and conscientiously, promised him that he would increase his share in the firm to three annas in the rupee from the then ensuing Dewalee; but he died before that day, and no provision was made in his will to a like effect though many other provisions were made in respect of the firm. The deceased was said to have left two testamentary writings, one being an alleged will and the other termed deed-poll by the petitioners. These documents provided for the future constitution and management of the firm and its business, and the caveator's interests in the firm were most vitally affected by the said provisions. By the writings the caveator was required to accept the first petitioner as his partner in the firm, and also to submit to the wishes and directions of the second petitioner. Both the writings were said to be executed at one and the same time. A copy of the will was refused to the caveator although he repeatedly asked for the same. Since the death of the deceased, the caveator was the sole surviving member of the firm of Mooljee Jaitha and Company, and as such he was in possession of the bulk of the estate of the deceased, and was carrying on the firm's business. He was most desirous that the question of the due execution of the two writings should be tried by the court, which should determine how far, if at all, the said writings expressed the real wishes of the deceased. The caveat was supported on the following grounds:—That the deceased's signature was obtained to the will and deed-poll when he was not in a sound and disposing state of mind. That he neither read the writings, nor were they read over, explained, or interpreted to him before execution. That the declarations of the intentions of the deceased with respect to the firm in the said writings were not his declarations. The deed-poll being a testamentary writing, not differing from a codicil as defined by the Probate and Administration Act no probate of the will could be granted unless and until the deed-poll was duly filed along with the will.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

The Telegraph Department has decided to adopt, so far as Foreign telegrams are concerned, the practice of signalling the "Person from," i.e. the senders name, at the end of the text of the telegram instead of before it. This will be in keeping with the practice followed by foreign Telegraph Administrations, and will establish uniformity of procedure. The change is to take place from the 1st of May next.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

RUGBY INTERNATIONALS.

GOLF NOTES AND UNIVERSITY BOATING.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

West Bromwich Albion's position at the head of the First Division of the Association Football League is not by any means so secure as it has been. Their defeat on Saturday at the hands of Aston Villa has enabled Sheffield Wednesday, by beating Notts Forest, to tie for first place with the Albion team. The Sheffielders, however, have played one game more than the others, and are therefore not in quite so good a position. But there is another club that has to be reckoned with. Sunderland have played two games less than West Bromwich and three less than Sheffield Wednesday, and as they are only three points behind the leaders their chances of eventually coming out at the top of the League must be considered good. It looks very much as if Tottenham Hotspur will have all their work cut out to uphold the honour of the south in the Association Cup contest when they meet Aston Villa next Saturday in the third round. In the second round of the competition the Spurs defeated West Bromwich at the second time of asking by two goals to nil, and on Saturday Aston Villa, playing away, beat the Albion team by two goals to one. It is so difficult to know exactly what Aston Villa are capable of doing, they are such an in-and-out sort of side, that it would be unwise to predict their success at Tottenham next Saturday, but it is pretty safe to say that the Spurs will have as tough a game as they want. The Bolton Wanderers' success over Sheffield United, last years cup holders, cannot have caused much of a surprise, for the Wanderers have shown such improved form during the last six weeks that they appear now to be capable of beating almost any team drawn against them. There can be very little doubt about Everton being one of the most dangerous teams playing just now. They made rings round Portsmouth in the first round of the Cup, and followed up this success by defeating Manchester United in the next round, while on Saturday they got the better of Bury to the extent of three goals to nil. They are likely to prove awkward opponents to Millwall, whom they meet next Saturday to decide which club shall compete in the semi-final round of the Cup contest. Although all the clubs in the second division were engaged in the battle for points the games were not of a very interesting character. The three leading teams, Manchester City, Small Heath, and Woolwich Arsenal, were all at home, and each of them gained a pretty easy victory. Manchester City, the leaders, were in fine scoring mood against Gainsborough Trinity, and netted the ball no fewer than nine times, while their opponents did not succeed in scoring a single point. The Manchester club's promotion to the first division is now practically assured. The question is whether Small Heath or Woolwich Arsenal will accompany them. So far Small Heath have thirty-nine points to their credit to the Arsenals thirty-six, but the Heathens have played one game more than their rivals, so there is very little to choose between them. Only two of the five matches in the Southern League were of more than passing interest. These were the games between the Saints and Millwall at Southampton, and Reading and the Bristol Rovers at Reading. Millwall have not the slightest chance of winning the Southern Ledgue championship, so it is quite possible that, in view of the cup tie next Saturday, they did not exert themselves to any great extent. Reading only managed to draw with the Bristol Rovers, with the result that Southampton are now three points ahead of any of their rivals, and it looks very much as if they will win the championship.

The match at Inverleith on Saturday, between Scotland and Ireland, produced one of the finest forward games seen for several seasons, and may fairly be described as the hardest international ever played. The pace for the whole of the first half and the first fifteen minutes of the second half, was "terrific," the ball, mostly by fierce forward rushes, travelling from end to end with bewildering rapidity. The Irish pack failed to stay the course, and after playing most brilliantly, and having none the worse of the encounter for fifty-five minutes, were during the remaining twenty-five minutes hopelessly beaten. The Scottish pack, on the other hand, finished fresh and strong, and in spite of the exceptional pace and punishing character of the game, were playing, when the whistle went, with such dash and vigour that the stamina they showed can only be described as marvellous. The game, if essentially a "forward" one, was intensely exciting, and the high standard of forward play attained more than compensated for the absence of well executed combined play by the backs. For the absence of such movements there were two sufficient reasons. The quick breaking up and fast following up of both packs gave the backs but few opportunities of doing anything but defend, while the centres and halves on both sides were much better at "spoiling" than at making openings. In the case of Scotland the inability of Fell and Timms to play sadly weakened the third line, for France and Dryburg proved poor substitutes, and lost so many chances of scoring after the Irish forwards were beaten that if Fell and Timms had been playing Scotland must have won by a much wider margin than a single try gained by Crabbie after the only good bit of passing shown by the Scottish three-quarters in the whole game. Even as it was, during the last twenty-five minutes the Scottish forwards had our claims for tries disallowed, two being adjudged "touches in goal" and two held outside." The play of the Irish pack until they "cracked up" was superb, and far in advance of their Dublin form against England. On their form of Saturday they would have beaten most packs, but they met a quite exceptional eight in the Scottish forwards. The Harlequins gave a fine exhibition or their quality at Richmond on Saturday, when they beat the local club by twenty-six points to none. There is very little doubt that when they are at full strength the Harlequins are the strongest club in London this season, and on Saturday they had their best fifteen, and completely outplayed Richmond at every point. The match was to have been played at Wandsworth, but the ground was quite unfit for play, so the game was tranferred to Richmond.

Wales, although beaten at Portsmouth, have the consolation of knowing that they were by no means disgraced. Indeed if the consensus of opinion be any criterion they should at least have been rewarded by a drawn game as they were at Wrexham last year; while in the opinion of many they quite deserved to win. The latter estimate is perhaps a little exaggerated, although it must be candidly confessed that Wales played up in surprisingly good style, and they did just us much attacking as England. It was decidedly unfortunate that the first international match ever allotted Portsmouth should have been marred by the weather—rain, sleet, and hail being followed yesterday morning by heavy rain, and although this subsided by noon, high winds still prevailed, and all expectations of a bumper gate which under more favourable conditions would have been a certainty, were effectually marred. Indeed only five thousand persons braved the stormy elements, the gate amounting to £146. There was only one alteration made in the Welsh team, R. O. Evans, of Wrexham, for Roose, the selected goalkeeper. The ground, which recovers quickly from heavy rain, looked exceedingly well when the men lined out, but not many seconds had elapsed before it was evident that it was soft, slippery, and treacherous, and the men had difficulty in maintaining a foothold. Wales having won the toss quickly asserted themselves. Hodker brought relief with a brilliant dribble, after Sutcliffe had saved from Morris, and a moment later the clever little half-back was again conspicuous in clearing from a corner kick. From this stage England asserted themselves, and for a time played superior football. Bache after missing a fine opening from a centre by Davis made amends, scoring after a hot bombardment. Wales quite deserved to equalise, but although they enjoyed more than their share of attacking they could not get through, and the interval was sounded with England leading by a goal to nothing. After the change of ends it was thought that England would make matters warm, but although they gave promise of this, Woodward putting in a fine run, Wales were conspicuous for their forward work, being clever and far more spirited than that of England. Nine minutes had elapsed before Watkins got a nice pass and equalised. Play was again fast after this, England striving hard to regain the lead, but the fine defence of the Welshmen prevailed. Meredith and Watkins carried play into the opposite territory, but the English backs successfully resisted the onslaught, and Woodward at the other end had a good shot saved by Evans. England eventually set up another attack, and Evans saved from Bache. He only got the ball partially away, however, and it fell at the toe of Davis who put in another drive which the Welsh custodian saved. Davis got the ball again from the rebound, and hooking it across to the centre Bache and Woodward both rushed at it and the latter put it into the net. This finished the scoring, although towards the end Wales made efforts without success. Evans was also severely tested towards the finish, but was not beaten again, and England thus won a splendidly contested game by two goals to one.

There is a very old story of one of the old-time semi-cadidies semi-professionals at St. Andrews saying to another professor—professor of "Litera Humaniores" at the University—"Eh, it's verra easy teaching they boys Greek and Latin, but it tak's a heid to play gowf." That is always cited as a humorous story, and no doubt it adds to the gaiety of nations. Nevertheless, at the same time that it has humour it is not without truth, which is perhaps an essential condition of the best humour. To be sure, if we are to take "teach" as equivalent to "making to learn," then no doubt teaching does "tak' a heid" no less than golf. But this is very far from the sense in which "teach" is commonly used. Indeed, the use of the word would be very rare if it were restricted to this meaning. As the world wags, there certainly is at least as much teaching without "heid" as there is learning without tears; but then, unfortunately, there is a good deal of golf without "heid" also. In these days of long driving, rubber-cored balls, and all the rest that is anathema to the old and crusted, the head qualities, the "finesse" of the game, are rather apt to be found wanting, the very need of them overlooked. There is a certain tendency even to think some scorn of the man who wins by "pawky" play, even as a certain gallant cricketer is famed to have observed that "a man that wins a hole on the putting-green is guilty of a mean and ungentlemanly act." There is a joy and glory in hard hitting and far driving that inclines the modern to forget that, according to the old traditions, the game is to the "sure," even more than to the "far." No doubt the condition of the modern green tends to give the "far" a balance of advantage over the "sure," in comparison with the relation that used to prevail between them. Whereas St. Andrews, to take the classic instance, used to have whins on either side of the course—and of none too wide a course—so dense that if the ball went wandering it was as often as not lost, nowadays it is possible to drive anywhere and everywhere, and there is no improbability of the man that is yards wide of the line getting a much better lie than the man who is down the dead centre of the fairway. So if the righteous no longer gets his due reward, and the wanderer no longer receives his adequate punishment, the motives for careful following of the straight and narrow path clearly are diminished. To get as far as you can and take the chance of the lie is often the better part of discretion.

All this argument, however, good so far as it goes, can very easily be pushed too far, and really it seldom is thus fairly looked at and accepted. When it is thus received, it is not an instance of the neglect of applying head—i.e. thought and calculation—to the game, but, on the contrary, a striking instance of its application. There is no doubt that the bold course is often, perhaps generally, the course of wisdom on greens as wide as they are now, and with the lies off the course often as good as the lies on it; but as a rule the man that takes the risks has not thought out the chances at all. He realises neither what he stands to lose nor what he stands to gain; he just hits for the fun of hitting and of seeing the ball go and of feeling the delightful sensation of the well-hit ball communicated to his responsive nerves. All this is very pleasant, and it makes a good game, but it is not quite golf in the old sense, nor, after all is said about the widening of modern courses, is it quite the style of game that is likely to win matches. For a risk accepted there should be a distinct gain to be achieved, and a statement such as this brings us plump up against the question as to what is meant by a distinct gain. The answer to it involves some of the first principles of the game and of the planning out of courses. One may hazard the answer now at once, in order to clear the ground of the argument, that by a distinct gain is meant the power of reaching the green in a stroke less than would have been the case had the risk not been taken. To lay down such a position as this involves a question of the principles of the game, because it contains the obvious implication that the game is tested, measured, and in a sense scored by the number of strokes that it takes to reach the green, and this, again, implies the principle that the right length for holes is a single shot, or two full shots or three full shots, because any other lengths do not give the man who has played perfectly his just advantage over the man who has played imperfectly. There are just a few—they are in a very small minority—who do not subscribe to this principle, urging, first, that the term "full shot" is not exact enough to use as a measure because one man's full shot differs from another's in length and glory; and, secondly because, as they say, such a way of laying your course out does not give his due reward to the very accurate player of the approach stroke.

The reply to the former of these objections is that for practical purposes it is not true; that for practical purposes men—i.e., good players—do drive very nearly the same distance—that there is a certain length quite sufficiently implied and understood by the term "full shot"; and to the second objection the reply is that, however nicely you adjust the length of your holes into multiples of the full shot, you still will find that the proportion of error that is only human will give plenty of opportunity for approach strokes, even though all be laid out with a view of giving all advantage to the full shot; and, moreover, that changes of wind so alter distances, so far as golf playing is concerned, that even very perfect play will find abundant opportunity for approach strokes on such a course as we are supposing, during most of the days of the year. Indeed some push this argument from the wind to such a windy extreme as to say that it is useless to try to plan out your holes in multiples of the full shot at all because the wind so often will upset these best-laid schemes. But one must lay out ones course for a calm. The clever driver can do a deal in the way of evading the wind and of using the wind to help him, so that his ball, in comparison with the ball of the man who has none of this finesse at command, may be likened to a finely built racing-yacht, that can sail very close to the wind, in comparison with one of clumsy lines that requires a soldiers wind to sail her. Moreover a green-keeper can do much to keep the balance even by putting tees forward against the wind and stretching them back down the wind. We cannot make conditions ideal, but we may do our little best to approximate them to the best ideals. This has been rather discursive, but the discursion was directly suggested by the proposition that a distinct gain meant a gain of a stroke in reaching the green. We hear the proposition stated more or less consciously over and over again in the course of play, and in all probability we may hear it stated often by the very men who will tell us that the notion of laying out courses according to the measurements indicated above is all a mistaken one.

AILMENTS of horses, dogs, cattle, sheep, poultry, etc., their treatment and cure. A veterinary book free. We have seen a copy of the useful little Veterinary Book which is now attached to every bottle of that wonderful Veterinary Remedy "Condy's Fluid," and recommend all our readers who are interested in animals or birds to buy a bottle of Condy's Fluid and carefully read the book in question as it is full of valuable hints. Would-be purchasers of "Condy's Fluid" should insist on seeing that the book above referred to is attached to the back of wrapper on the bottle, they may then be confident that they are getting the genuine article. All substitutes are inferior.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya presiding.

CORPORATION'S BORROWING POWERS.

The Corporation considered a report of the Committee on the proposal to obtain the borrowing powers similar to those exercised by the London County Council, under 60 and 61 Victoria c. 220. The Committee in their report stated that they had carefully considered the Government of India's letter, and had come to the conclusion that the views expressed in paragraphs 3 and 4 thereof in respect of giving to the Corporation powers similar to those in Sections 13, 14, and 15 of the Statute must be accepted. As to paragraph 5 of the letter regarding the proposal that the Municipality should have powers to raise temporary loans on the analogy of Section 21 of the Statute, the Committee had ascertained that the question was still under the consideration of the Government of India. A further communication from Government on the subject might therefore be awaited.

The consideration of the report was postponed to the next monthly meeting of the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL STORES.

The Corporation considered a third report of the Committee appointed by them to enquire into and report on the present system and organisation of Municipal stores and to make suggestions and recommendations for putting them on a proper and regular basis.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee moved that the reports made by the Committee and Mr. Thomas Wheeler be approved and adopted, and copies of them be forwarded to the Commissioner, with a request that he would give effect to Mr. Wheeler's recommendations and submit proposals for the appointment of a store-keeper, establishment of a central depot, and disposal of surplus and obsolete stores, and all other matters requiring special orders of the Corporation. He said the report made by Mr. Wheeler on the subject of the stores, was as able as it was exhaustive and clear. The investigation made by the Committee showed that very often the stores which had been deposited in the different depots in the city had been ordered anew by heads of departments. The rules made in connection with the stores had been honoured more in the breach than in their observance.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia moved an amendment to the effect that the Corporation deplored that the department concerned did not take proper precautions of the stores in their possession.

The amendment fell through for want of a seconder.

Mr E H Aitken observed that the report was satisfactory in every respect. The report made by Mr. Wheeler showed that the state of things was after all not so bad as they expected it was. He said no useful purpose would be served by any further investigation.

Dr Dinshaw Wacha said the store department should be an entirely independent department. He suggested that there should be a large central depot where stores might be received and issued by a responsible officer. There ought to be no divided responsibility in the matter. He thought that independent auditors should be appointed to check the stores.

Mr. J. B. Petit moved an amendment to the effect that the reports be adopted with an expression of opinion on the part of the Corporation that the entire system of the store department was deplorable, reflecting discredit on those concerned with its control and management.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee seconded the amendment. He said the report had revealed a state of things which was highly deplorable, as it entailed a loss of several lakhs of rupees to the Corporation. The whole system of accounts was rotten, and the speaker thought some expression of opinion on the part of the Corporation was necessary to deter others.

Mr. S. D. Khole opposed the amendment. He asked whom the vote of censure was sought to be applied to? As far as he knew the delinquents against whom the censure was sought to be directed were no longer in the employ of the Municipality and some of whom were dead.

Dr. Dinshaw Master in supporting the amendment said that the vote of censure proposed did not apply to any particular officer but referred to the management of the stores which was most unsatisfactory.

Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Kashinathjee observed that if there was anybody to be blamed in the matter it was the Corporation who sanctioned the system of accounts and neglected to set it straight.

Mr. James Macdonald agreed with the last speaker, and remarked that the Corporation would perhaps remember that years ago their Chief Accountant brought to the knowledge of the Corporation that the things were in a very unsatisfactory condition. It was, Mr. Macdonald contended, when the Accountant asked for assistance to set things right the Corporation declined on more than one occasion to give that assistance. It was the delay caused by the Corporation, which was chiefly responsible for the present muddled state of affairs. It would be absolutely wrong to pass a vote of censure against the dead.

Mr Wacha, speaking on the amendment, said his conscience in the matter was clear. Whenever the administration report was submitted before the Corporation for consideration, he invariably drew the attention of the Municipal Commissioners of the day to the conditions of the stores department with special reference to the absolute stores lying in the different depots. He thought the Corporation would fail in their duty if they would not give expression to their opinion on the subject on the present occasion. The stores department had been condemned all round, and there could be no objection to the Corporation putting on record such an expression of opinion.

Mr. E. H. Aitken remarked that the vote of censure would not harm the dead. As for the living it would be taken for granted that they would treat it with contempt.

Mr. Baptista regretted that Mr. Aitken should have treated the matter in such a spirit. He was, however, of opinion that no vote of censure was necessary. He agreed with Mr. Wacha that an independent auditor should be appointed to check the stores.

Dr. Viegas thought that some of the heads of departments who were living were guilty of gross neglect of duty. He was in favour of the amendment.

Mr Kazi Kabiruddin considered that the expression of opinion was a very harmless one. He thought that the Corporation should make those who had mismanaged the stores department feel that they could not allow such conduct.

Dr. Dadachanjee having replied on the debate, the President put Mr. Petit's amendment to the vote which was rejected by 12 votes against 23. The original proposition was then carried by a large majority.

REPLACING OF WATER MAINS.

Dr. N. N. Katrak, in accordance with a notice of motion, proposed that the Commissioner be requested to consider the advisability of at once proceeding with the work of laying 48" cast iron pipes which were in stock for replacing that length of 32" Vehar main near Coorla station, which was in the worst condition.

The proposition, which was seconded by Khan Bahadur D. B. Citchgar, was adopted.

PROPOSAL TO COAT WATER MAINS.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved the following proposition that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether, in view of the opinion of Mr James Mansergh, recorded in the proceedings of the Corporation, as far back as 1892-93, it is not advisable to apply protective coating, preferably some white adhesive paint to such of the wholly exposed above ground mains, as the Tansa mains, and also to above-ground mains, which are wholly or partly covered with earth as the Tulsi and Vehar mains; and to submit an estimate of the cost of coating a certain length to be fixed by the Commissioner.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p.m. on Thursday next.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is refreshing to see the question of a new Women's Hospital obtaining publicity. All discussion, so far as has appeared, clearly points to the urgent necessity of this building which has been hanging fire for a long time, hinging on the one difficulty of finance. Such a difficulty could have been overcome by the Government, if they stretched a point. It would be of interest to know that there was a time when a generous offer was made to defray the entire cost of a new women's hospital building, which was not accepted owing to certain conditions being attached to the gift, which conditions also were of a charitable nature. Of course it is but natural when a donor makes a gift that he would like to see his munificence cover both sides of his charitable intention. Since then, now several years past, nothing has been done for such a building owing to lack of funds. Would it not be an easy solution of the difficulty therefore if those concerned were to take the matter up again and approach the donor as to his offer, otherwise it looks as if a long time must elapse before anything could be done for a new Women's.

March 22nd. HOSPITAL.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

THE following report of the directors of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company Limited, for the year ending 31st December last will be presented to the annual general meeting of shareholders and policy holders, on the 7th April :—As on previous occasions the directors are glad to report that substantial progress has been made, the result of the business being that a larger addition has been made to the Funds of the Company than during any previous year. The increase was the sum of Rs. 16,79,764-8-1, of which Rs. 13,53,980-9-10 has been transferred to the Trust Fund. The total funds now amount to Rs. 2,03,21,487-11-11, accumulated resources which afford to all Policyholders unquestionable security. The average rate of interest realized during the year was 3·382 per cent. The details of the above increase in Funds are given in the accounts, which give a clear and complete view of the Company's affairs. A copy of the accounts accompanies this report to which are also appended the bankers official trustees and auditors certificates. During the year 5,104 life proposals were made to the company for assuring sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 95,29,570. Of this number 3,978 have resulted in policies, and the remainder have either been declined, withdrawn, or are awaiting completion. The total assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 68,14,025, the annual premiums thereon being Rs. 3,31,904-11-0. One security bond was issued for Rs. 273-8-0, the consideration being Rs. 2,500. The total number of policies in force on the books of the the Company (including the policies under which the company's promissory notes remain outstanding) is 37,754 assuring with bonus additions, in the aggregate Rs. 810,51,085-15-1, of which Rs. 11,95,250 is re-assured. In addition to the above business in force, there are 34 Pension Certificates for monthly pensions of Rs. 1,045 8-0, bringing an annual premium income of Rs. 4,016-4-0. There are on the books 16 annuity bonds Rs 7,019, the price received there under being for Rs. 72,493-7-0.

Claims for Rs 16,53,484-9-0 were paid during the year ;—

(1)	Under 139 Matured Endowment Policies on 128 lives assuring with Bonus Additions	Rs.	3,07,403 11 2
(2)	By death of 429 assured lives under 537 Policies assuring with Bonus Additions	Rs.	13,46,080 13 10
		Rs.	16,53,484 9 0
	Deduct Re-assurances recovered	Rs.	46,500 0 0
		Rs.	16, 6,984 9 0
	Also 1 monthly Pension of	Rs.	50 0 0

Claims admitted but not paid of account of incompleted documents at 31st December 1902 amount to Rs. 4,95,502-0-7.

The revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 39,22,498-14-5 of which Rs. 31,84,542-13-7 was derived from premiums, &c., and Rs. 7,32,559-7-0 from interest on investments. The total outgo for the year was Rs. 22,42,734-6-4 which includes Re-assurance premiums, claims, pensions, surrenders, annuities, dividend, and cash bonuses to policyholders etc., leaving a balance of receipts over disbursements of Rs. 16 79,764-8-1. The careful regard to economy which has marked the management of the company from its commencement is still maintained, the expenses being not only at a lower rate than in 1901, but also lower than the average for each of the preceding trinniums. The directors recommend a dividend of 12 1-2 per cent per annum to shareholders for the year 1902 Under the provisions of the Articles of Association, Mr. Gordhandas Khattau and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee retire from office as directors at the general meeting, but are eligible for re-election. The confirmation of Mr. John K. Moir as a director would have been asked for but his retirement prior to the date of meeting on account oy his leaving Bombay renders this unnecessary.

Mr. Mancherji Merwanji Dadina, shareholders' auditor, and Mr. Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia, Policyholders' auditor also retire, but are eligible for re-election. The directors consider that the policyholders and shareholders have cause for great satisfaction at the steady and material progress made by the company during the past year. The principal features of the year's oparations are as follows :—A larger new business has been obtained than in the previous year. The claims show a decrease. A larger addition has been made to the funds than during any former year in the company's history. A higher rate of interest was realised than for many years previously. These results are eminently satisfactory and encouraging, especially in view of the fact that they were attained at a lower rate of expenditure than was the case in the previous year or than the average in any triennium in the company's experience. The directors consider the present report to be one of the most satisfactory ever submitted to a meeting of the Company and that it is a correct indication of the confidence of the public. To secure unquestionable strength for the Company and security for the fulfilment of all contracts, has always been the aim of the directors and that they have been successful is indicated by the result of the past year's operations. The directors take a keen personal interest in all details of the company's work and they believe that the policyholders and shareholders, whose interests they represent, cannot but realize all that is possible is being done, and will continue to be done, to protect their interests in all directions. The board of directors again record with pleasure the zealous services of all the officers, agents and all connected with the Company who have helped towards the success of the past year.

A MODERN ALCHEMIST.

A CURIOUS SCENE ON A TRAMCAR IN CALCUTTA.

A CURIOUS scene took place on Wednesday on a Chitpore Road tramcar between half-past four and five in the afternoon. As the car ran past Meehua bazar, it was boarded by a weird looking up-country woman of the lower class. She had been, it seems, distributing coppers to a large crowd which had collected round her, and even after she had got into the car a large mob of nondescript humanity—Street-Arabs, beggars, "et hoc genus omne"—kept running alongside of the car, at some risk to life and limb, shouting all the way "Min give us pice." The woman, strange to say, was nothing loath to comply with their demand. She kept passing a handful of dust from left hand to right, and as soon as she opened her hand it was full of coppers, which she threw promiscuously among the mob as if it were so much dirt. In this manner she distributed a goodly number of coppers among the running crowd in the presence of respectable eye-witnesses—coppers which she appeared to all intents and purposes to be making out of the dust she kept passing from one hand to the other. It is, of course, inconceivable how she could convert dust into copper, unless, indeed, it were possible in this age of practical common sense and materialism for a human being to summon the Black Art and Necromancy to his aid. But it is equally inconceivable how a poor woman like her, whose very dress hung about her in rags, could afford to throw away so much money—throw it away literally right and left—and yet not tire of the game. She was "salamming" also the gentlemen on the car, and asking if they wanted coppers, which they, of course, declined with thanks. But the nondescript mob who kept up with the car almost the whole way had a goodly quantity of coppers thrown to them by the woman, who kept producing the sams from dust by merely repeating some charm or incantation. She got down near the Beadon Gardens, where her fame seemed to have preceded her and was soon lost to view amidst a crowd which was to be seen hemming her round from all sides. It is difficult to say what the woman's game could possibly be. The whole thing seems to be shrouded in profound mystery.—"Indian Mirror."

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

A COUPLE OF MISHAPS.

In the Royal Bombay Yatch Club races on Saturday, the course was round Butcher Beacon, the Red Channel Buoy, north of Butcher's Island, the Black and White Elephanta Spit Buoy and thence to the Hog Island Pier. There was a rather stiff breeze blowing from the N.-W., and the sea between Elphanta and Butchers Island, and in rounding the Beacon there in the second race a nasty mishap befell the Foreila which had her mast carried overboard. Another unfortunate accident, which happily however, was unattended by any serious consequences occurred to the Ises, which, whilst crossing the line in the first race, fouled a native craft which suddenly appeared from behind the committee vessel, but, the yacht being skilfully handled, got clear without sustaining any damage. In the Class B and Tom it Class seven competitors started, Mr. A. M. Montesth's yacht Trixie, which had a handicap allowance of 9 minutes, finished first, her time being 4 hours, 35 min. and 32 seconds, Mr. E. R. Smetham's Pixie carrying off the second prize. In the Class A race, there were also seven entries, the Commodore's yacht Godwit, which had H. E. Lord Northcote on board, being scratch. Capt. R. S. Maters and Mr. R. H. H. Hopkinsyacht Sapphire, which started with a time allowance of 18 minute came in first, the Turquoise and Godwit being awarded second and third prize respectively. The Tomtit Class race, which also started at 3 o'clock, was won by Dr. F. M. Gibsons Tomtit, the course being round Tucker Beacom and thence round both Red Channel Buoys to Hog Island.

"SPOOKS" WILL CASE.

EXAMINATION OF MR. CAVENDISH.

IN the Chancery Division on March 1st Mr. Justice Byrne resumed the hearing of the action brought by Mr. Henry Shepherd Hart Cavendish against Major Charles Henry Strutt and his wife; Mr. Alfred Washington Ranger, a solicitor and others to set aside a voluntary settlement dated November 23, 1901, executed by the plaintiff on the ground that the same was induced by undue influence being alleged to be the receipt of messages through Mrs. Strutt from the spirit of the plaintiff's dead mother. The alleged undue influence was denied.

In answer to his Lordship Mr. Cavendish said he did not remember ever seeing Dr. Ranger or his partners alone without Major Strutt being present. With regard to the alleged voluntary settlement, witness was asked to try and remember the interview. They did not bring it and plump it down on the table? Tell us—I asked Dr. Ranger whether Mr. Leigh Claire had advised and the said "No." I then turned to Major Strutt and asked, and he said "Yes."

His Lordship: You said, "Not as it is." What do you mean by that?—If it had been as that I should not have signed it. Was any explanation given?—No my Lord, not so far as I know.

Mr. Hume Williams: Were you in fact, taken by storm?—There were the spiritualistic messages asking me to sign everything. Who were the people there?—Major and Mrs. Strutt and Dr. Ranger. What became of the document?—I do not know.

WHAT THE SPIRITS REQUESTED.

Witness was then taken through his arrangements with regard to the Abyssinian expedition. The ship was wrecked, the stores lost, the "Jungle Syndicate" did not pay, and there was a general collapse financially.

Subsequently did anything occur to make you distrustful of Major Strutt?—Yes, I had been told I should be able to write messages for myself.

His Lordship: Did you take a machine out with you?—No, my lord. I was to be able to write with a pencil.

Mr. Hume Williams: Did you try?—I tried several times, and I found it impossible. That made me doubt by degrees very much whether the messages were correct. Then I saw my present wife, and she said she did not like the Strutts. That was the end of it I had lost all confidence.

A YOUTHFUL EXPLORER.

Cross-examined by Mr. Levett: He was about 17 1-2 years of age when he had command of the Abyssinian expedition in the first instance. Then he brought the expedition through all right to the best of his belief. (Laughter.) He did not know whether it was a most necessary thing for a commander to have a strong will. Asked as to when was the next expedition, he said he had so many. (Laughter.) As to his qualifications, he had formerly been in the Militia. (Laughter.

Mr. Levett: Please take your hand from your mouth and tell me what you say?—I do not say anything. (Laughter.)

Just before the Court rose, witness said that ever since the settlement he had not had the income. (Laughter.)

The plaintiff was further cross-examined by Mr. Levett, who said: You told my lord yesterday that the voluntary settlement was not the subject of spiritual communication. Do you remember saying that? The witness (hesitating): As far as I remember.

Mr. Levett: Have you always said so?—As far as I remember.

Mr. Levett: Let me draw your attention to the statement of claim, which runs as follows:—"In particular the said communications in or about November, 1901, while the said settlement was in course of preparation, frequently took the form of exhortations to the plaintiff to execute the said settlement, and to put entire faith and confidence in the defendants Strutt and Ranger." How did that frequently take the form of exhortation?—On all business, of whatever character and whatever kind, I was ordered by the spirits to agree with what Major and Mrs. Strutt told me.

Mr. Levett: How did that statement get there?—In the month of November, evidently, the settlement was a matter of business for the time. Therefore I should have been advised to sign it.

Mr. Levett: What did the exhortation to execute the settlement mean?—I did not know it was called a settlement until I returned from Abyssinia and saw it for the first time.

"ENTIRELY IN MAJOR STRUTT'S HANDS."

How did the spirits exhort you to execute the settlement if you did not know anything about it?—The spirits told me to leave my business entirely in Major Strutt's hands. You tell my Lord you think that is the meaning of exhorting you to sign the settlement?—I should say so. It exhorted me to sign everything to do with business that Major Strutt put before me. What was the form of the exhortation?—Messages, thousands of them. I was to trust in Major Strutt and Dr. Ranger as they were true servants of the Lord and would always act in my interests, and therefore I was to leave all business matters in their hands as they would do the best for me. You still say that is the form the exhortation took for you to execute the settlement?—Certainly.

"DOUBLE DUTCH TO ME."

Plaintiff said he never instructed Dr. Ranger to prepare a settlement. He might have acquiesced in what Major Strutt said. He had no recollection of the settlement being discussed in Dr. Ranger's office. It might have been, but he was sorry to say that he never interested himself in business matters. He used to smoke in front of the fire during the discussions. (Laughter.)

Did you never go into business matters with Mr. Taylor?—Sometimes I tried to, but I am afraid it was double Dutch to me. I had a very trusty friend in Mr. Seracald, and I used to acquie-ce in what he advised. Mr. Taylor may have explained certain agreements in Mr. Seracald's presence. Mr. Seracald was absolutely honest and reputable.

Mr. Levett: I agree with you there. Mr. Taylor said he was about the only decent friend you had. Did you execute the agreement about the estates being sold without having understood it?—I certainly could not have understood the document by reading it, but Mr. Seracald explained, and I understood that the estates were being sold to pay off the charges and put my affairs straight.

DID NOT UNDERSTAND.

Continuing, the plaintiff said that Mr. Taylor might have explained generally the provisions in the deed for the sale of his property, but he did not say that he understood them. He understood the general effect of the agreement. He must take all the blame on himself for what he did not understand.

Counsel: May I take it that however full the explanation anyone gave you of the document you would not understand it?—No; I should not understand it. Certainly not.

The plaintiff further stated that he met Dr. Ranger at General Lugard's rooms. General Lugard warned him about Mr. Lake, and Dr. Ranger came to see him about his general position in Lake's, but nothing was done. Major Strutt said that Dr. Ranger was an old friend of his mother's. In August, 1901, he wrote a letter to Major Strutt saying he would be obliged if he would call upon Dr. Ranger, who was so highly recommended to him by General Lugard. As far as he was aware at that time Major Strutt did not know Dr. Ranger.

"A VERY KIND OLD GENTLEMAN."

In further cross-examination, the witness said his engagement with Miss Jay was temporarily broken off not because of any dissatisfaction with his conduct but because of dissatisfaction with Mr. Seymour with whom he was living. Up to the time he went to Maidenhead he had no ground of complaint against Major or Mrs. Strutt. In the first instance the proposal to invest in acetylene gas was his own and he went to see Mr. Taylor about it. Major Strutt did all the talking and he (the plaintiff) was a sort of figure-head taken into the room to sit there and smoke. (Laughter.) He merely acquiesced in what Major Strutt and Mr. Seracald advised. Up to that time he thought Major Strutt was a very kind old gentleman.

WHAT IS A SHARE?

Asked as to his knowledge of shares, the witness said he believed a share was a certain part of a whole. That was all he knew. (Laughter.)

Counsel: How did you come to use words when you did not know what they meant?—Oh, I often do that, as my wife knows. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Byrne: Mr. Cavendish, this is a serious case.

Proceeding, the witness said that a letter in his own handwriting to Major Strutt in reference to his seeing Dr. Ranger was dictated to him by Major Strutt. He knew that because the phraseology was not his. At that time he was influenced by spiritualism. The first seance began by Miss Gordon, Mrs. Strutt, and the children putting their hands on the table. He put his hands on and Mrs. Strutt said it was his mother's spirit. He was sure that his mother's spirit was mentioned at the first seance because that was the thing which made him take an interest in it.

The plaintiff, continuing, said it was not true that Major Strutt advised that he should not leave Messrs. Taylor and Taylor. He did not know what an action meant, unless this was one. (Laughter.)

In reply to a question by his lordship the witness said he knew he was giving evidence in an action, and that the action was brought by himself.

Continuing, the witness said that just before he married he began to think enough of business matters to bring this action. He did not know whether he actually bought the acetylene shares, but he had been told he did.

THE PLANCHETTE PRODUCED.

Returning to the question of the table-turning, the witness said this lasted until they got the planchette. A planchette was produced, and said to be the actual one used at Maidenhead, and the witness said he would take it that it was the actual one. He was certain he did not ask that the planchette should be bought at the stores. He could not remember either the first or the last message the planchette gave.

Did it send you up to St. Bartholomew's Hospital to look for a doctor who was not there?—It did, with Major Strutt. Were you not so disgusted that you said you would have no more to do with it?—No. Will you pledge your oath that you used the planchette after that?—I never used it. I tried, but could not.

Continuing, the witness said the planchette was worked by Miss Knowles, Mrs. Strutt, and a little boy who used to write about fairies and things. (Laughter.) It was not true that Mrs. Strutt tried the planchette two or three times and then gave it up. It was true that he was always asking Miss Knowles to get the planchette to write messages about Miss Jay. He had got business communications through Miss Knowles and Mrs. Strutt.

TEACHING MR. CAVENDISH LAW.

Mr. Cavendish was further cross-examined by Mr. Levett, K. C.: You told my Lord yesterday that you did not know what an action was?—Yes, but I do now.

When did you learn what an action was?—I was never very clear upon the point until yesterday. Counsel put to the witness an affidavit sworn by him in January last, in which reference was made to an action by Messrs. Maple and Co. Asked whether he did not know at that time what an action was, Mr. Cavendish replied that he knew it and had something to do with the law.

Counsel: Do you mean to tell me that you did not know a great deal more about an action than you said yesterday?—No, I did not. May I take it that you swore affidavits in just the same way that you write letters?—No, certainly not. Do you mean to tell my Lord that you did not read the affidavit before you swore it?—I tried to read it. It was absolutely understood by my legal adviser.

In further cross-examination the witness said he knew the plain English of the affidavit but he knew nothing of the meaning of the legal words. He knew that an execution meant that a man called a bailiff would be put into his house unless the debt was satisfied.

"I DO NOT KNOW."

The plaintiff in further cross-examination said that until he returned from Abyssinia he did not know that Major Strutt was "sled to his life." He left Dr. Ranger because he was dissatisfied with him. He did not know that when he came of age he had £40,000 accumulated rents and property worth £200,000.

Did you pay £30,000 to your mother and sister and brother?—I do not know. Did Mr. Lake invest £34,000 for you in the year 1898?—I do not know.

THEATRICAL SPECULATION.

You spent £12,000 in connection with the African expedition?—I should say nearer £3,000. Continuing the witness said that in 1898 he was running the Lyric Theatre, but the investments were made by Mr. Lake. He knew his money was there because he had free seats. (Laughter.) He was advised by Mr. Lake to put money into the pieces as they came on at the theatre as he was sure to get a good one eventually. (Laughter) Asked whether Mr. Lake invested a little over £51,000 for him in 1899 the witness said he did not know. Were you running the Lyric and Comedy Theatres and in connection with this did you lose over £21,000?—I daresay I lost it, but I did not put it in before the 23rd of November, 1901. When the settlement was executed did you spend over £11,000?—I have not the slightest idea. He did not know whether his income was £5,000 when he came of age.

"FIND HIMSELF IN THE GUTTER."

Questioned as to entries in Dr. Ranger's bill of cost, he denied the accuracy of some, and in regard to others he had no knowledge. Major Strutt might have given instructions with regard to his property in his presence, and he would acquiesce in them because of what the spirits had told him. He had no recollection of Dr. Ranger telling him that it would be but a very little time before he found himself without a penny, and that his creditors would come down upon him, and the would find himself in the gutter. Did you say you should go on as long as your money lasted and then blow out your brains?—I should not think that was at all likely. I did not say it. Did you say you had been an awful fool?—No.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

In reply to a question as to whether Dr. Ranger advised him that he would probably lose £5,000 over the Abyssinian expedition, the witness said he was told by the spirit of his mother that the expedition would be a success. It was possible that he told Dr. Ranger that the spirits said the expedition would be all right. He did not remember Mr. Frost going through the settlement with him. He never suggested that the names of Major Strutt, Mrs. Strutt, and Miss Strutt should be put in the deed. The only people he wished to benefit were his brother and Miss Jay. He never gave any instructions to benefit the Strutts.

His Lordship; You had not received any spiritual messages that you were to benefit Major Strutt, Mrs. Strutt, and Miss Strutt, or any of the children?—Not that I remember. I had been told to agree with what they advised.

Answering further question, witness denied that Mr. Frost explained that as a result of the deed he would only be able to get the income from his property and deed with the capital by his will, or that he told Mr. Frost he understood the deed and approved of it. Mr. Ranger asked him who he would like to have his property in the event of anything happening to him, and he told him Miss Jay and his brother, and never mentioned any other names.

"ENCOURAGED TO DRINK."

Did you not tell Dr. Ranger the Major and Mrs. Strutt were encouraging you to lead a sober and decent life?—On the other hand they encouraged me to drink a great deal. When did they do that?—Major and Mrs. Strutt were always saying that I looked tired and faint, and ought to have a whisky and soda (Laughter.) I put it to you, you have never made such a charge before, and that it is untrue?—It is perfectly true. I never had a chance of saying this before. Did not Major Strutt nurse you when you were ill with neuritis?—I cannot remember. I was very ill with neuritis at one time.

Witness denied that he told Dr. Ranger that the Strutts were the "only" friends he had. He certainly thought they were his friends at the time. On the day he signed the deed of settlement he believed he signed two other documents which were put before him.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

MARCH 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, Perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA,—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicholas interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique. St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.
Cable medan olebieh interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd March 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	21	1	6 p m	45	55
Teheran	23	2	11 p m	0	31
Suez	23	2	0 p m	1	6

The occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 23rd March 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time, H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	41	0	1
" Karachi	0	14	0	4
" Madras	0	48	0	10

THE Russian Cruiser Bayario, Commander Saritscheff, arrived at Karachi on the 19th inst., from Muscat, and is berthed alongside the Merewether Pier. She is a vessel of 3,000 tons register, has three funnels, and a complement of 13 officers and engineers, exclusive of the Commander, besides a crew of 300. The Bayarin fired a salute of twenty-one guns and hoisted the British Royal Navy Ensign on entering the harbour and the salute was returned from the Saluting Battery at Manora. After coaling at Karachi the vessel proceeds to Colombo. The Commander is very particular about allowing any visitors on board and, has asked the Harbour Police Inspector to keep a police guard on the pier.

SHALL THE BLIND SEE?

"WONDERFUL DISCOVERY" POOPOOHED.

A MARVELLOUS discovery which will enable the blind to see, restoring sight not only to those who have lost it, but to those who have never beheld the light, is reported by the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Mail." The discovery is credited to Professor Peter Spens, and is made public through the medium of the "Revue des Revues," under the title "And the Blind Shall See."

Dr. Cage, the writer of the article describes a test case in which he was the subject of operation. He was taken into a dark room, and his eyes bandaged. An apparatus was fixed round his temples and instantly he saw a dim light by which he could distinguish the surrounding objects. By and by as the light became stronger, and Dr. Cage his eyes bandaged could tell the number of chairs in the room.

Professor Spens's theory seems to be that a man sees not with the eye, but with the brain. The eye merely receives an image which is transmitted to the seat of perception by the optic nerve. If, then, an image be transmitted to the brain without the help of the eyes, a blind man will see as well as anyone else.

An eminent ophthalmic surgeon who was seen by a Westminster representative, read the report carefully, and, characterising it as "absolute nonsense," declined to discuss it further on the ground that it would be a mere waste of time.

Another well-known oculist at one of the ophthalmic hospitals was equally incredulous, but more communicative. "No," he said, "I don't think there is anything in it. The report is rather vague—purposely vague, I should imagine. There are so many of these discoveries nowadays, and people are so credulous—witness the planchette—that it is the easiest thing in the world to make sensational announcements of wonderful discoveries which are heard no more of. I should say that there are on an average one such discovery every month. By the way, has no one come out with a 'raise the dead' announcement for the past few weeks?"

"Then you are not inclined to attach importance to the story?"

"Not as it stands. Blindness is due to so many causes that it is the sheerest nonsense to say that one piece of apparatus will cause the blind to see, and give light to those who have never seen it. It is true that the optic nerve is merely a transmitter but if your transmitter is diseased or decayed, now are impressions to be conveyed to the brain? The eye is such a complicated piece of machinery that it is absurd to say that its functions can be performed by merely using another set of nerves, for that is, I suppose, what the discovery amounts to. The story probably amounts to no more than this—that Professor Spens has achieved good results in a certain form of blindness by using particular apparatus. Who Professor Spens is I don't know. I have never heard of him."

A BATTLE IN MOROCCO.

A ROUT THAT WAS ALSO A VICTORY.

REPORTS of a conflicting character relating to the position in Morocco continue to come from various sources. Little reliance can be placed upon most of them; but the "Times" correspondent at Tangier whose sources of information are of the best, says that, in spite of official accounts from Fez reporting the victory of the Government troops, there has undoubtedly been a bad defeat. He says that the camp of a division of the Moorish Army was rushed and captured on February 27, and it appears that the troops fled in disorder, abandoning everything. This division of the army formed the vanguard of the main body under El Menebbi, the Minister of War, and consisted of some 1,500 men. All available reinforcements have left Fez.

The "Heraldo" (Madrid), states Reuter, publishes the following telegram from its special correspondent at Fez: "The report is confirmed that after a severe fight with the rebels the Imperial troops were compelled to retire with a loss of fifty killed and 100 wounded. The rebels opened the attack."

A Tangier telegram to the "Daily Mail" reports that a letter from the Sultan's camp admits that in the battle with the rebels the Imperial troops at the outset suffered a reverse, but a renewed attack proved successful, the Sultan's forces ultimately carrying the heights of Benhadez.

The report which credits the Sultan's force with ultimately having the best of the battle is supplemented by a statement from Paris that all the Pretender's partisans are soliciting the Sultan's pardon. It is not known whether the Pretender himself is still living.

THE NEW NAVAL BASE.

NOTES ON ST. MARGARET'S HOPE.

Where is St. Margaret's Hope? That is the question people who are not Scotch are asking themselves. Those who are Scotch know that the site of the new naval base in the North is on the Firth of Forth. The choice of the position has given widespread satisfaction in service and political circles, and is sure to be popular on the other side of the Border.

The selection of the Firth of Forth is admitted to be the best choice the Government could have made, not only from a stategical point of view, but also on other grounds for hitherto Scotland had has no naval base.

It is understood that the Government has made sufficient purchases along the foreshore of St. Margaret's Hope to obviate the necessity of paying an enhanced price for the land. The site was practically chosen more than twelve months ago, and the plans of the Admiralty are now so advanced that work will be commenced in the spring.

The first task to be undertaken will be the construction of a dry-dock and a repairing yard. Eventually the port will be the headquarters and base of one of the new home squadrons which have recently been formed.

A guardship and a training ship have been lying off St. Margaret's Hope for many years. The place is regarded as the safest anchorage on the east coast of Scotland.

The Fife coalfields are within easy distance, and there is good railway connexion.

Pembroke will be the model for the new dockyard.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 21.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr J T Woodroffe Advocate General for Bengal is granted leave of absence on medical certificate for seven months with effect from the 2nd April 1903.

The Hon'ble Mr L P Pugh Barrister-at-Law is appointed to officiate as Advocate Genl for Bengal during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr J T Woodroffe.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Major W J Bythell R E Supt 2nd grade Survey of India is granted privilege leave for two months and nine days combined with furlough for nine months 21 days under Articles 233 210 and 303 Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 1st May 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr J Grundy Inspr of Mines Bengal is granted an extension by three days of the furlough granted to him in Notification No 361E-32-0, dated 19th Oct 1900 under article 205 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Willcocks Ex Engr 1st grade State Railways is on return from leave appointed Depy Consulting Engineer to the Govt of India for Railway Calcutta, until further orders.

Mr F G Heaven Offig Govt Examiner of Railway Accounts' Bombay is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts United Provinces.

Mr W Ogden Offig Depy Accountant General and Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept is reappointed Govt Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay and will also officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts Bombay during the absence of Mr Hutchinson on privilege leave.

Mr E G Coutts E Engr 2nd grade State Railways Offig Asst Secy to the Govt of India Public Works Dept is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 1st April 1903 or such subsequent date as he may be availed of.

The services of Lieut D Ogilvie R E Asst Engr 1st grade Punjaub temporarily employed in the Military Works Services are permanently replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 449 dated 1st Nov 1901 Mr H W Schmidt is permanently appointed with effect from the 1st January 1903 to the Superior Accounts Branch with the rank of Deputy Examiner class II retaining the temporary rank of Deputy Examiner class I.

FLORILINE?—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tarter, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 24.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

695-01—Crawford B and Co—Sir E E A D Sassoon and others vs Tookersey Jadowjee and others—Payne G S and M Part heard.

696-21—Crawford B and Co—Sir E E A D Sassoon and others vs Motiram Jadowjee and others—Payne G S and M. Part heard.

Commercial Causes

577-00—Smetham B and N—Gangabishen Girdharilal vs Jamnadas Hurdeo and others—Payne and Co—Part heard

94-03—Crawford B and Co—Herbert Ernest Kahu vs Vithaldass Runchordass.

510-02—Smetham B and N—Greaves Cotton and Co vs Morarjee Cullianjee and another—Crawford B and Co—For postponement.

Long Causes.

372-02—Khunderao and S—Bhawaniram Sahibram vs Gulbai widow and others—Shamrao and M and K B Mehta.

412-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee A R Hajee Hamid vs Moosa H J Nurani and ethers—Tyabjee and Co.

98-00—Crawford B and Co—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Koraji Jivraj and another—Mansookial D and J.

115-02—Crawford B and Co—N C Macleod vs Lakhmsey Napoo and others—Malvi H and M.

463-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Kersandas Mathooradas and others vs Chatoorbhooj Khimji—Scrabji and J.

525-02—F P Parri—Mahomed Hoosum Bin Shaik Ahamed Marzba vs Mahomed Ismail Makba and others.

80-01—Smetham B and N—Bhowram Raghoba and others vs Narayen Bhowram Deshmook and anothers—Bicknell M and M.

74-02—Thakurdas D and Co The Indian Manufacturing Co Ld vs Laljee Virjee Chitnis M and M

270-01—Ardeshir H D and Co Haricand Sunderlal vs Goswami Shri Nursinglalee Mansukial J and S

796-01—Little and Co Perozsha Rustomjee Khamballa vs Dunjeeshaw S rostwalla Jamsetjee and H

389-90—Mantri B and B Wass Petrk vs Satya Ahamabai widow Captain V

19-01—Matubhai J and M K Nonsey vs A M Nonsey and others Payne G S and others.

310-02—Mathowji V Harilal Jamnadas and others vs Hargovandas Juggivandas and others Mstubhai J and M

490-01—Wadia and G—Hirjee Hhograj vs Rowjee Rughunath and others—M B and Nadirshaw.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

8-03—Mansuklal J and H Bal Gangabai widow and others vs Bhagwandas Waljee—Dikshit and D.—Part heard.

Long Cause.

794-01—Tayabjee D and Co Waghjee Baher and another vs Ral Lax mibai widow and anothers Muljee B B P G and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

4-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Abdool R H Ahmed vs Moosa Hajiji Joosab Noorani and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

5-03—Tayajbee D and Co—Moosa H Josaib Noorani and others vs Haji Abdool R H Ahmed—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Long Causes.

411-02—Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs S B Fraser and Co—Payne G S and M.

670-01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Tokersey and others vs Mungiram Dhunjee—Payne G S and M.

578-00—Wadia and G—Veljee Anundjee vs Sakarbai widow and others—Nanu and H Payne and Co and Wadia and G.

418-02—Kanga and P—Bai Motibai widow vs Gopiuth Jivan Kinji—Smetham B and N.

547-01—In person—Hari Ramchandra vs Narayen Ramchandor—Bhaishunker K and G.

405-02—In person (a pauper)—Govilan Lukhshumibai widow vs Raghunathdas Bisheshwar Panday and other—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.

For Consent Decree.

432-02—Edgelow G and W—Lukhmidas Morarjee and another vs The Lord Reay M Co, Ld and others—Edgelow G and W and Nanu and H.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes

185-01—Khunderao and S—Balbai vs Narayen Hurrishchundra and others—Pestonjee R and K.

623-02—Matubhai J and M—Kursondas Karamsey and another vs Dr Ruttontai and others—Pestonji R and K.

864-90—R P Mehta—Nanoobai vs Benabai widow and others—Bhaishanker K and G and R N Metabhoy.

776-01—Framjee and D—Ghellabhai Aranjee and others vs Rewajee Coovergur—Jehangir and S.

432-01—Pestonjee N Massani and others vs Chapsi Parbat and others—Payne G S and M.

202-01—Little and Co—Harrivallabdas Hurridas vs Raghoonath Makoond—Nanu and H

99-02—Bikaibai and D—Purshotam Vishram vs Dayal Sunderjee and another—Kanga and P

491-01—Unwalla and P—Jaitha Raghowjee vs Edward Miller and another—Crawford B and Co.

335-00—Captain and V—Devoobai widow vs Rukhmabai widow—Jamsetjee and R and Wadia and G.

577-01—Mirza and M—Mirza Hoosainkhan vs Mackia Begam widow and others—Little and Co.

255-02—Mulla and M—Bibibai widow vs Ranbai widow and others—Khanderao and S.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th March.

1. The Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place on Saturday next the 28th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4-15 p.m

Dress—Review Order, Khaki, Helmet ornaments to be worn. No Putties.

(2) Every member who is not on leave is required by the Volunteer regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(3) Rifles, &c., brought to Head-Quarters by Members will be cleaned and re-issued to them within a few minutes after receipt.

(4) The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available member of their Company to attend this parade.

(5) The Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers must be warned that they must have their Arms, Accoutrements, Buttons and Helmet fittings well cleaned for this parade.

(6) Ammunition boots must be worn by all members (except Officers and Cyclists). Those who have not yet drawn boots can obtain them on application at Head Quarters.

(7) As the Arms, &c. will be returned to the Armoury after the Inspection, Members are requested to bring their Jags and Sight-Protectors in their Pouches to this parade. Arrangements regarding re-issue of Rifles will be made for members who may not have completed their Class Firing by the 28th instant.

2. Candidates for Proficiency Certificates will parade at 6-30 a.m. on Friday next, the

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE story is that Mr. Brodrick drew out the tables of his Army Corps one Sunday morning when it was too wet to go to church, says "the Broad Arrow."

There was no necessity for the Army Corps system, and the pity of it is that two years have been wasted in proving its futility to its author while it was fully apparent to experts at the first hour of its birth that it need never have been called into being.

The basis of Army reform is to obtain recruits of suitable age and qualification in sufficient numbers to maintain the Army at the numerical strength the necessities of the Empire may demand. The recruiting question stands first. When that problem is solved, the rest is plain sailing. . . . Given the men and given the money, a Minister of capacity may organise an army to meet the requirements of the country and even perhaps to satisfy the ideals of the "Times." The money may be had for the asking, but Englishmen are not to be bought.

The statement of accounts just issued by the trustees of Lloyd's Patriotic Fund of the Special Transvaal War Fund shows with what care and intelligence the moneys subscribed have been distributed. Lloyd's Patriotic Fund is a very old institution—a century old in fact—but in all matters of dealing with contribution committed to the care of the trustees the soundest judgment and most excellent management have been displayed. We wish that we could give the same commendation to the management of some other funds, one of which at least has almost set public opinion at defiance for questioning its methods and asking for information regarding the distribution of the enormous sums of money which a charitable public has placed in its hands.

In the last three years the depletion of the Volunteer Force has amounted to 67,000.—Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P. Under the regulations now in force the Volunteer Force will come to an end.—Colonel Pearson (commanding 2nd Middlesex Artillery). "Rifle clubs versus Volunteers" has formed the subject of an article and subsequent correspondence in "The Hull Guenet, which apparently has closed, the argument decidedly in favour of the Volunteers. The article was written by Captain Smith, R. A., Adjutant of the Hull Volunteer Artillery. The subject is one which should receive the attention of all Volunteers and their friends, for in spite of the specious arguments advanced in favour of these clubs they are a menace to the Volunteer Force.

Whatever may be the outcome of the unrest in the Near East, Russia is certainly preparing. Staff officers absent from Odessa have been recalled, and no further leave will be allowed. The greatest secrecy attends the staff work; officers are under oaths of secrecy, and all documents are jealously guarded under seals. The greatest activity prevails, and there have been a great many new appointments to the forces, while officers unfit for active service have been removed. The troops have been practically mobilised ever since the Kursk manœuvres, and have just been put through some additional tactical manœuvres, including five days' firing drill. It is also announced from St. Petersburg that a "mot d'ordre" has been issued to the Press forbidding information or comment regarding the activity of Russian agents in Persia.

The Austro-Hungerian Army Bills, which are intended to increase the annual contingent by 22,000 men, passed the representative chamber of the Austrian Reichsrath on the 20th inst., on the second and third readings by a two-thirds majority. The various German parties, Clericals, Anti-Semites, and the bulk of the Poles carried the measure against the Czechs, Pan-Germans, Social Democrats and Radicals.

The Erhardt gun does not seem to have given satisfaction in the Swisstrials which have taken place at Thun and Zurich. The German papers say that the shells fired at long distances were quite ineffective, and at shorter ranges had effects inferior to those of the shrapnels now used. There were also great irregularities in the fire, and it was impossible to fire two rounds without relaying the gun. The "Jahrbucher for die Deutsche Armee and Marine" reports that the committee has finally chosen Krapp gun of the 1902 model, in which the gun recoils upon the carriage. The gun itself weighs 826 1-4lb., and the carriage and fittings 245 1-2lb. The gun and carriage together weigh 2,074 1-2lb., and, if a shield be added, the total weight is about 19 12 cwt. The initial velocity is 1,991 foot seconds, and the velocity at 3,280 yards about 900 feet per second, while the range varies from 2,890 yards to 6,140 yards, with elevations respectively of 5 degrees and 15 degrees. The "Jahrbucher" says that the required angle of elevation is given automatically. The matter has for some time been under discussion, and it was after a provisional adoption of the Erhardt gun that successes with other guns caused the subject to be reconsidered.

The enactment creating a General Staff for the United States Army is regarded as a measure of the utmost importance for the efficiency and readiness of the forces for war. The duties of the staff are defined as the preparation of plans for national defence and mobilisation; the investigation and reporting upon all questions affecting the efficiency of the army and its state of preparation; the rendering of professional aid to the Secretary of War, and to general officers and other superior commanders; and the acting as their agent in informing and co-ordinating the action of all the different officers who are subjected by the Act to the supervision of the Chief of the Staff; and also the performing of any special duties prescribed by the President.

President Roosevelt, in laying the foundations-tone of the new Army War College at the Washington Barracks, described the erection of that College as a great step towards efficiency, but a step less important than the establishing of the General Staff. It supplements that measure, and gives it wider and deeper usefulness. The President added that the trend of events has forced the nation into the position of a World Power, and that it cannot bear its responsibilities aright unless its voice be potent for peace and justice. Mr. Roosevelt also remarked that the American people now undersand that success in war is in proportion to preparation in peace, and declared that there was no right preparation before the outbreak of hostilities with Spain. The Army is small, and the President does not desire to see it otherwise relatively to the population, but he claims efficiency, and has faith that it will be achieved.

It is highly satisfactory that there is at last a probability of squadron and company officers being relieved from the business responsibilities involved by the pay list. True, the recommendations of the committee have been adopted only provisionally, and a final decision is postponed until the results of an experimental use of the proposed system in the South-Eastern District have been reported upon. The principle, however, is unlikely to be affected, and although some alterations in matters of detail are to be expected, there is little doubt that the final emancipation of the captain from all keeping of accounts beyond the scope of the pay and mess book and a simple cash account is really at hand. It may be taken for granted that the revival of regimental pay-masters is a natural consequence of the proposed reform and the suggestion frequently made that the quarter-master should combine the reduced duties of his present office with those of pay-master, would seem to furnish the most ready means of solving the difficulty. The regimental paymaster should deal with accounts only, and have no responsibility for actual cash, whilst the company officer, through whose hands the cash would actually pass, should, practically speaking, keep no accounts, since his responsibilities would be chiefly limited to the transactions of a single week, and in no case would he have any liabilities outside each particular month.

The "Novoie Vremya" says that with the arrival in the Far East of Admiral Stackelberg's squadron which visited Portland on its way out, the Russian naval forces in Chinese waters will be more powerful than at any previous period. There will be six battleships, eight first-class armoured cruisers, four second-class cruisers, seven sea-going gunboats, two transports, three torpedo cruisers, and twelve destroyers or sea-going torpedo boats, nearly all these vessels being of modern construction. It is stated that the Minister of War, General Kouropatkine and the Minister of Finance, Mi Witte, are about to pay a visit to the Russian possessions in the Far East.

The action taken by the French Minister of Marine in the cases of the officers commanding the battleships Gaulois and Bouvet, which were slightly damaged through a collision, is causing a good deal of discussion. These officers were exonerated from blame by a court of inquiry and by Admiral Potdier, but M. Pelletan has thought it right to overrule these authorities and remove them. The right to adopt this measure rested with the Minister, but the wisdom of his step is greatly questioned. Some regard it as an unwarrantable interference with the disciplinary arrangements of the fleet, and others as likely to check the initiative of officers. Generally it is held that the opinion of the technical advisers should be accepted.

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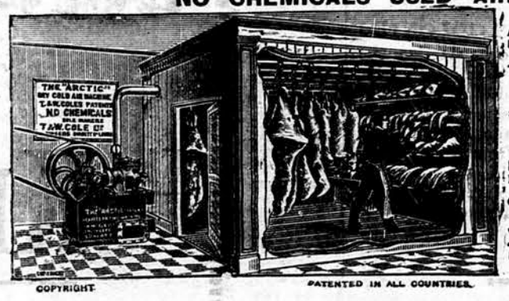

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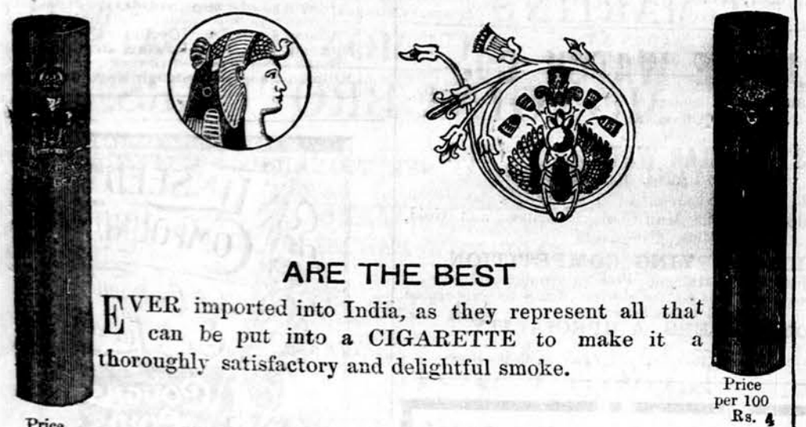

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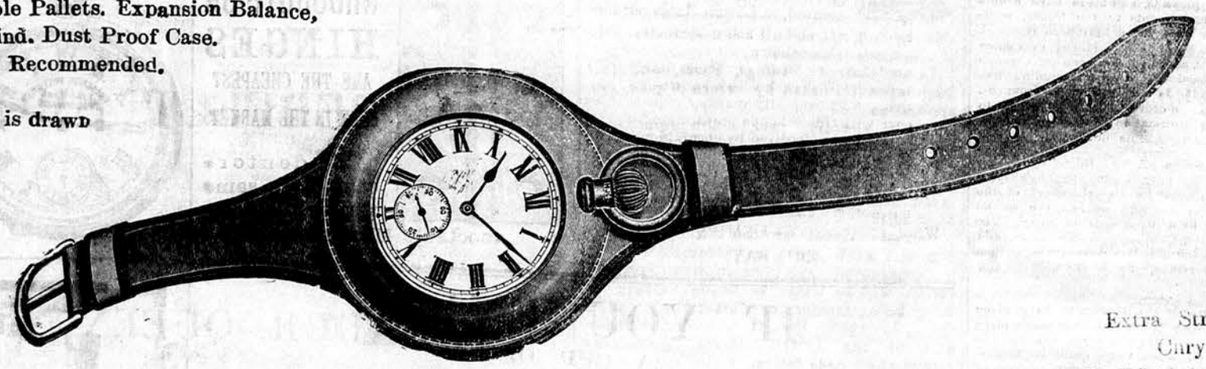

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THE MORAL.

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